THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
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The Bombay Gazette.

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The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
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QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draught-s," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
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The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

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The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

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Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

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DON'T LOSE RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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CELEBRATED WILSON'S FOLLOWER, CHITAMBER PILLAY'S GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC, AND VARIETY COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY THE 27TH JUNE 1889.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTED FROM THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

From H. E. the Governor of Madras, Collectors, Judges, H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Chief of Jamkhundi, Miraj, Kurundwad, &c., &c.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of certain DOORS and WINDOWS for the Executive Engineer, Aden, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 4th July.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain,
Ex. Engr., Bo. Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 25th June 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of TEN BARRACKS for Native Infantry at the Crater, Aden, estimated to cost Rs. 85,080.

Contract documents can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from whom forms of tender may be obtained on payment of Rupees Ten.

Two hundred Rupees to accompany each tender as earnest-money. The other usual conditions of contract form No. 65 can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, or at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders to reach the Executive Engineer's Office at Aden by noon of SATURDAY, the 13th July 1889.

G. C. P. ONSLOW, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Aden.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of NOORBHOY VULLEEJEE, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, who lately traded in Bombay as a Boot and Shoe Merchant, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of PURSHOTAM NARONJEE, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Noorbhoy Vulleejee, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, Purshotam Naronjee, was filed in this Honorable Court on the twenty-second day of June, instant, and whereas the said Noorbhoy Vulleejee has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of Section nine of the Act eleven and twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one; It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof, file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1889.

J. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 26th day of June, 1889.

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Sacred Passion of Jesus Christ: Short Meditations for Every Day in Lent; by the same.	0 1
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N.B.—Any information regarding the Catholic Truth Society will be promptly given at the Bombay Branch.

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JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

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	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality per packet	1 4
" " " B " "	1 0
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NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 1½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
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Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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Allahabad.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of The BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation),

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE LIMBOOWALA..Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 12th day of June, 1889, presented to the said Court by the abovenamed Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, a shareholder and creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1889, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 12th day of June, 1889.

CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st July, 1889, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE of this Railway will be as follows:—

BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND WADHWAN JUNCTION.

	Mail. a.m.	Mix. p.m.		Mail. p.m.	Mix. a.m.
Bhavnagar	Dp. 10-0	2-3	Wadhwan J.	Dp. 1-10	6-55
Dhola Junc.	Ar. 11-32	4-20	Dhola Jn.	Ar. 4-36	11-38
Do.	Dp. 11-60	4-40			noon.
	p.m.		Do.	Dp. 4-46	12-0
Wadhwan Jn.	Ar. 3-17	9-30			p.m.
			Bhavnagar	Ar. 6-19	2-19

BETWEEN DHOLA AND DHORAJEE.

	Mix. a.m.	Mix. p.m.		Mail. a.m.	Mix. a.m.
Dhola Junc.	Dp. 4-55	11-58	Dhoraji	Dp. 7-5	10-13
		p.m.	Jetalsar Jn.	Ar. 7-26	10-42
Jetalsar Jn.	Ar. 8-46	5-25	Do.	Dp. 7-39	10-53
Do.	Dp. 9-1	5-38			p.m.
Dhoraji	Ar. 9-22	6-7	Dhola Junc.	Ar. 11-30	4-18

BETWEEN JETALSAR AND VERAVAL.

	Mix. a.m.	Mix. p.m.		Mix. p.m.	Mix. p.m.
Jetalsar Jn.	Dp. 7-51	9-11	Veraval	Dp.	3-35
Junagad	Ar. 8-55	10-11	Junagad	Ar.	7-12
Do.	Dp. 9-16				a.m.
	p.m.		Do.	Dp. 6-15	7-32
Veraval	Ar. 12-50		Jetalsar Jn.	Ar. 7-16	8-36

C. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 10th June 1889.

THE STANDARD.

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GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
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N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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IT has been objected that the Aneroid is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms; but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides, you may carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by Train, on an Elephant, or even a Camel; the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

Hall Aneroid Barometer, in Fancy, Bronze, or Oak Case, 3½ in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in.	Rs.	21 0
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Hall Aneroid Barometer, with Fahrenheit and Centigrade Thermometer, in Plain Blackwood Case, 5 in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in.	"	35 0
Hall Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Plain, Oak, or Walnut Case, 6½ in. Plate Glass, entire diameter 13 in.	"	40 0
Hall Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Bronze Case, Plate Glass Front, Dial 8 in.	"	42 0
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Thermometers, Clinical, in Boxwood, Ebonized, Brass, or White Metal Tubes	Rs. 3 to "	7 0

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Every description of saddle and double harness in the yard. Saddle, Rs. 12; double, Rs. 30. Riding-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
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CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. Rs.	15 0 " ..
Margaux	"	20 0 " ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	"	15 0 " ..
Margaux Medoc	"	19 0 " ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s " Brandy	" 21 4	" ..
A. Dolignon Fils & Co	" 28 5	" ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 6	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 7	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	" 20 0	" ..

BURGUNDY*

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	.. ..
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	.. ..

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	.. ..
" " *	" 22 8	.. ..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	.. ..
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	" 18 0	.. ..

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	" 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	" 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2s 9d to 3½	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins. Rs.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" ..
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

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Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

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Marine Street.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail." Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Bagdad (s), from Mozambique. Yesterday:—Simla (s), from Calcutta and Coast Ports,

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Niobe (s), Calcutta; and Oriental (s), Marmagao.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. King Arthur left Prince's Dock for a trial trip and entered again the same tide.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Chupra entered the Dock yesterday and the s.s. Persia on the 25th, and the s.s. Niobe left the Dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 22nd June 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,09,105.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Nanabhoy Rughoonath residing on the first floor of a house at Lohar Chawl Street reports the theft of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 60, from his premises about fourteen days ago.

A MISSING WOMAN.—Doorga Sewbux, residing at Cammateepoora Eighth Street reports that his mother, named Sitabai, suffering from fever, has been missed from home since Tuesday last. She had on her person ornaments valued at Rs. 62.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Tuesday night last to break into the jeweller's shop, No. 125, Hornby Road, Fort, of Messrs. Balmakundjee, Nusserwanjee and Co. The depredators made off just as the police patrol went by the shop, who found a steel rasp lying close to the door of the shop.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Mahadoo Ramjee, a Hindoo lad aged 12 years, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a quantity of wheat, valued at 8 annas from a labour cart laden with bags of wheat, belonging to Mahadoo Vittoo, while passing along the Parel Road on Tuesday about noon. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

DARING THEFT.—A Hindoo named Ramchander Vittoo was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 6, the property of a woman named Bhimee, residing at Dongree. It appears that the complainant went to sleep with the ornament on Monday night, when at eleven o'clock she awoke, feeling some one's hand on her neck. On waking she saw accused run away with the ornament. She raised an alarm, but he escaped, and it was not till the next morning that a relation of hers saw the accused and handed him over to the police, who discovered that he had pawned the ornament to a Marwarree for one rupee. On his own admission the magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE LOVE OF FINE RAIMENT HIS RUIN.—Inspector Saunders placed a Mahomedan named Ismail Tar Mahomed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday on a charge of stealing 26 silk coloured jackets, the property of his master, Hajee Abdoola Khairally. The complainant is a tailor, having his shop at Nagdavi Street, the accused being in his service. The complainant has missed several articles from his shop during the past three months, and a few days ago a cupboard of his was broken open. On Tuesday evening the conduct of the accused was so suspicious that when he was leaving the shop in the evening the complainant followed him and got a sepoy to search him, when a jacket belonging to the complainant was found on him. When in custody he pointed out the shop where he had pledged the other jackets. Owing to some doubt in the identification of the jackets, the accused was discharged.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Abdool Ally Amirjee, a Bora, against whom there appeared a register of one previous conviction, was again charged by Inspector George with having in his possession seven bundles of sewing thread, valued at Rs. 7-8, and twelve tins of blacking, valued at 8 annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same. The accused was arrested with the property in his possession by a policeman doing duty at Phool Gully on Monday on suspicion. Upon enquiries these articles were identified by a Borah merchant named Mahomed Ally Moola Vullyjee as his property that had been stolen from his godown at Lohar Chawl. The accused in his defence stated that he purchased the articles from a man whom he could not point out, and was also unable to call witnesses to substantiate his statement. Abdool Ally Amirjee, on admitting his previous conviction, was convicted and fined Rs. 50, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECKLESSNESS RIGHTLY PUNISHED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Muckoon Lalla, a coachman in the service of Mr. Jairam Sewjee, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of furious driving on the Walkeshwar Road on the 12th instant and thereby causing damage to the carriage of Dr. Arnott, preferred against him by Dr. Arnott. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared on behalf of the accused, and Dr. Arnott in person. Mr. Smith said his client, the accused, admitted the truth of the complaint, but it was owing to an error of judgment on his part, that the collision took place with Dr. Arnott's carriage, as there was a bullock-cart in front of the carriage and he wanted to pass it, thinking there was space enough to do so. Dr. Arnott said that the carriage was being driven by the accused at a very rapid pace, so much so that the accused had no control over the horse he was driving, and the carriage immediately after collided with his carriage, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 5. He prosecuted the accused in the public interest, and not for the damages done to his carriage. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15, awarding Rs. 5 of the fine to Dr. Arnott for the damage done to his carriage.

A COOL HAND.—Gopal Bhawoo had no money, and Gopal Bhawoo wanted a drink. Most other men would have made up their minds to do without the drink, but Gopal Bhawoo is not an ordinary individual, and he set his great mind to solving the problem of getting a drink without paying for it. When he was revolving this in his mind, he was in sweeper's gully, which, as those acquainted with the locality know, is a street bounded on two sides by blank walls and equally blank doors. Gopal Bhawoo cast his eyes on either side of him, and the prospect nearly made him despair. Just then his eye caught a leaden water-pipe, which ran into a gully. No big find this to any one! But, as already stated, Gopal Bhawoo is no ordinary man, and his plan was formed in an instant. He walked down the street, borrowed a pruning hook from a friend, jumped into a victoria, and drove to the spot where he had seen the pipe. To remove all suspicion from the gharrywalla's mind, he said he was told by his master to remove a pipe from his house and take it to the Chor Bazaar. He then got out of the carriage and proceeded to cut up the leaden pipe. After he had severed about twenty feet of piping, he placed it in the gharry and ordered the gharrywalla to drive on. The gharrywalla, however, was suspicious, and, moreover, acted on his suspicions, for as soon as he came to a police-post he stopped and told the policeman on duty what had occurred. The policeman took Gopal Bhawoo in charge, and he was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram on a charge of stealing the piping, the value of which is Rs. 20, and which belongs to Abdool Salta Mahomed. Gopal Bhawoo's mind seems to be failing, however, for he meekly pleaded guilty to the charge of theft and the Magistrate sent him to the House of Correction for six weeks to recuperate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 25th June, 1889.

Mean of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·655
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·5
Relative Humidity of Air	93
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	81·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, WSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	421
Fall of Rain	3·32
Total fall during month	13·73
" year	14·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th June	1·00

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CORN TRADE ASSOCIATION.

THE *Gujarati* says:—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has done well in exposing the utterly hollow reasons put forward by the London Corn Trade Association for not accepting the two per cent. refraction basis. Even at the late conference on the wheat question, the representative of the Liverpool Corn Trade made it quite clear that though they handled three-fourths of the Bombay wheat imported into the United Kingdom, they never found it impracticable to adopt a two per cent. refraction. The importance of the wheat trade to India as well as England and the possibilities of its future expension have been well pointed out by Mr. McDougall in his recent paper, and Lord Cross himself seemed alive to the importance of the question when he addressed the representative gathering held in London with a view to bring about some modification in the existing form of contracts. The debate was highly instructive, and the representatives of millers made out a strong case for improvement. But the conference ended in the adoption of a useless and tame resolution that the wheat question demands serious thought and consideration, a conclusion which was arrived at long ago without resorting to the imposing ceremony of convening a conference. If the Secretary of State had shown greater courage on the occasion, we feel quite sure that the London Corn Trade Association would have been less uncompromising and more open to conviction. It has put forward reasons for not disturbing the present state of things which are not at all supported by the experience of people competent to speak with authority on the subject, and the local Chamber has with creditable promptitude exposed the specious opposition of the interested champions of a grossly anomalous system.

LOYALTY OF THE INDIAN PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Sir Lepel Griffin is nothing, if not outspoken. He is cocksure himself of everything he says, and the meaning of what he says can never be mistaken. Reuter sends a pretty full summary of a paper read by Sir Lepel at the Colonial Institute on the relations existing between the native princes of India and the British Government. It appears from the telegram that the paper must be very interesting, and we shall anxiously await the receipt of the full text, in order to see how he has supported his conclusions on the subject of the loyalty of the Indian princes and people. Loyalty there is, undoubtedly, resting as it does on the sure foundation of self-interest—sure, that is, so long as the motive endures. The princes and people of India would be mad if they were not loyal in this sense to a power which alone would be able to maintain peace in the country and keep a host of hostile interests from clashing. On the other hand, it is idle to expect them to be loyal to an alien rule from sentiment, for that would be little short of a miracle. As for most of them, it is not an extravagant supposition that they would strike a blow, if they thought they could advance their interest by so doing. The States are loyal in the sense we have indicated, and we think, it was not generally known until the lecturer informed the world of "the popular idea" that they were fretting to reconquer their lost autonomy." If there is such a popular idea anywhere it certainly does not exist in India, and we should be greatly surprised, if it exists, to any extent, in England.

THE GUARANTEE TO THE MAMLATDARS.

The *Gujarati* says:—A very able and sober correspondent has impartially examined in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* the conduct of the Bombay Government in violating their plighted word and stated the political and moral consequences of the short-sighted step adopted by them. The views of the writer coincide so well with those which have found expression in these columns that we will not repeat them here. It is just possible that if the punitive resolutions of the Government had been accompanied by a full statement of the considerations on which their action was based, the public conscience would not have been so rudely shocked. The resolution does not inform the aggrieved mamlatdars whether the Government intends paying any remuneration for the hardships inflicted upon them, despite its sacred pledge not to make them sufferers, and we shall not be surprised if the mamlatdars go to a civil court, as they contemplate doing, for the redress of their grievances. There is, however, a very important aspect of the guarantee question which has been ignored by our contemporaries. The Bombay Government have already expressed their view in clear and emphatic terms in what light they look upon the indemnity granted to the mamlatdar witnesses.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The *Gujarati* says:—We are glad that the Municipal Corporation has after years of negligence and profitless discussion, sanctioned the Commissioner's proposals for improving the Victoria Gardens and retaining on improved principles the zoological collection. Seeing that the proposed improvements involve a large annual outlay, there was from the first no chance of success for Mr. Gilbert's proposal to leave open the garden for the public free of charge, especially when the Government had intimated its willingness to allow the Corporation to levy a small admission fee on certain days. Though we are willing to thank those European and native members who stood up manfully in defence of the rights of the poor, we find it very difficult to justify some of the unsavoury things said about the great unwashed, because almost every visitor to the gardens will support us in our statement that a large number of ladies and gentlemen is to be seen in the gardens almost every evening. We are sorry the scale of fees proposed is rather prohibitive, and that the poorer classes who are engaged in mills during working days will be prevented from availing themselves of the fresh attractions of the improved gardens on Sundays, which are reserved for the higher classes.

THE VACANCY ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

The *Rast Goftar* says.—The question of a successor to Mr. Nanabhai Haridas on the Bench of the Bombay High Court is being actively canvassed by the press. The native public considers that the appointment being vacated by a native should go to a native. It may be very fairly urged that, in view of numerous competent lawyers that can be found in these days among natives, at least one seat on the Bench of the High Court should by held by one of the very best among them. Indeed, the Government themselves seem to recognize the reasonableness of this view, and have acted upon it in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and the North-West. As long as the Government can find competency and professional excellence of a high order from the ranks of native lawyers, it will be a grave mistake to pass them over and again make it exclusively European. If this should happen, (which is highly improbable), the native community would be justified in supposing that Government are not serious in their professions to foster and encourage native talent and to satisfy reasonable aspirations, that they are accustomed to make promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

It may be taken for granted, says the *Indian Spectator*, that the vacancy caused by the death of our only High Court Judge will be filled only by a native of India. This being so, we do not think it worth while speculating as to the class from which the lucky man is to be exalted to the Bench—whether he is to be Hindu, Mahomedan, or Parsi; pleader, barrister, or attorney. All that we are concerned to know is whether he will be a native; and with the present Government and such a Chief Justice as ours, we need hardly so much as ask the question. Our High Court ought to have two Native Judges, rather than one; sooner or later we hope it will have the two.

REDUCTION IN THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—On the principles of something better than nothing, we must welcome the proposal to reduce the strength of the India Council by three. This is a small number that is going out, but the step, taken doubtless in anticipation, may lead up to further reform. It is something to see it acknowledged that the highest official hierarchy is not so indispensable to our well-being in India as not to be shorn of an overgrowth here and there. For real improvement, however, the Council of the Secretary of State will have to be remodelled, with a considerable non-official element in it, and an appreciable Indian element. As we put it two years ago, it is a misuse of words to talk of an *India* Council without a single Indian member on its board. It must either be reconstituted, or recognized under its proper name and title. The Asylum for Anglo-Indian Official Survivals. The few active members might then form the nucleus of a real India Council with non-official Indian and European colleagues.

The *Gujarati* says:—The existing India Council with its thirteen members is an antiquated, slow, and obstructionist body, costing about twenty lakhs of rupees to this country. The Secretary of State for India has now introduced a Bill in the House of Commons, proposing to contract the unwieldy dimensions of the Council by reducing it to ten members. Even with this number the responsibility of each member will continue to be as diluted as it has been hitherto. The saving effected by the proposed change can hardly be called a substantial one, and if the present system of nominating antiquated Anglo-Indians for a period of ten years is to be persisted in, we cannot congratulate the people of India on the suggested modification in the constitution of the Council. Institutions are never made but grow, and the reverse also holds good. They can never be killed but die a lingering death. If death, however, is to be prevented in this case, Lord Cross will do well to lop off the diseased and overgrown portions of the India Council which draw off the nourishment to themselves and weaken the whole system, thus endangering its very existence at some future date.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all five cases, implicating seven prisoners, five of whom are Mahomedans and two Hindus. There is one case of each of the following offences:—Attempt to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, making a false charge of offence with intent to injure, and housebreaking by night and theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper and three by Mr. Ryan. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Peera Jumal, Jema Nasir, and Rajmud Noora, committed by Mr. Ryan, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt and for abetment of the offence.
2. Sema Ramjee *alias* Canoo Ramjee, committed by Mr. Ryan, for attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt
3. Faizoo Shaik Ally, committed by Mr. Ryan, for house-breaking by night and theft.
4. Rama Luxmon, committed by Mr. Cooper, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
5. Syed Esuf bin Syed Mahomed, committed by Mr. Cooper, for making a false charge of offence with intent to injure, using a document known to be fabricated, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A FRAUD UPON THE SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAGHUNATH PANDURANG.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who in January last sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. The accused was originally tried before Lieut-Col. J. B. Lawrence, first-class magistrate, for cheating with the knowledge that he was likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to the Southern Maratha Railway Company, whose interests, in his capacity of assistant station master, he was bound to protect, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. On an appeal, Dr. Pollen altered the conviction to one under sections 418 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, and reduced the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. Mr. Shewram Bhandarkar appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the accused joined his appointment of assistant station master at Tinai Ghaut on the 10th July last, and four days later the alleged fraud was committed. The magistrate thought that the chain of evidence against the accused was complete and conclusive. The goods train on the night of the 14th July last was two hours late at Tinai Ghaut station. It was raining hard that night and the train was about to restart, when the accused put a letter into the hands of the chief guard and induced him to sign his initials against the words "one only." The descriptive column was blank at the time. The accused told the guard, "Go on; the train is late; it is only a letter; I will fill that in in the office at once." The accused, after the train was gone, filled in "three bales silk" in the blank descriptive column. Finding that the "one only" could not readily be changed into "three only" he changed three bales silk into "four bales silk," and changed the "one only" into "four only.' All this changing of words and figures was plainly discernible in the guards' receipt book. That book was that night in charge of the accused, who alone could have made the entries and was alone responsible for them. It appeared, said the magistrate, that the alleged four bales silk never had any existence. Acoused stated that four Lingayet merchants brought the bales to the station about 8 p. m. or 8-30 p.m., but the story was transparently ridiculous.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said: We think that the forwarding by the accused of the fictitious consignment notes can only be regarded as preparatory to the offence of cheating. It was not done in the attempt to cheat. This distinction is well pointed out in Queen *vs.* Doyal Bawri, 3 Beng. L. R., Cr., 55, and 7 Calc., I. L. R., 352. But we are of opinion that the evidence is sufficient to convict the accused of abetment, and as was held in 3 Mad., I. L. R., p. 4, of Waman Narayen; and therefore do not think it necessary to interfere with the conviction, except by reducing the sentence to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

698-63—M H Khan—For pauper Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Mahomed Hoosein Ibrahim—Shamrao P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

84-89—Little, S F and N—Jan Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Rahimtulla Khalakdina and another—Jeffereon, B D and K.

265-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Sakharam Hurjee and others vs Jairam Luximonji and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

547-88—In person, paupers—Cooverji Veerji and others vs. Vellji Hurrichund—In person.

486-88—H Bicknell—Motee Mayachund vs. Gufroo bin Jaffer Mahomed and others—M H Khan and in person.

298-86—Hore, C and B Haji Oomer Oosman *alias* Haji Ebrahim Oosman vs Haji Allana Vydina *alias* Haji Ally Abdool and another—Payne, G and S.

454-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Maheshdas Govindram vs Dasuram Runchord and others—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 25.

Mangles, Lieut, Bo, 2nd K O Rl Lanc Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

JUNE 26.

Sandys, Capt, Bl, 2nd R L Fusrs, on promotion, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 26.

Fitzgerald, Capt, Bo, Durham LI, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 27th June, 1889.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

For the week ending 29th June 1889.

1. The following drills will take place at Head-Quarters this week:—

To-day, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.

2. On Saturday, the 29th instant, the Batttery will parade at the Arsenal compound at 4-30 p.m. for the purpose of bringing the 25 Pr. R. M. L. gun into Head-Quarters. Dress:—Uniform, without side arms or accoutrements, and forage caps.

3. A meeting of the Committee will be held on Saturday night at Head-quarters after the parade. Members not attending the parade should be present by 5-15 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Gazette of India, June 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—

Colonel T. H. B. Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Central Provinces.

Colonel E W C H Miller, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Central Provinces.

The services of Lieutenant C E H Connell, late officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, are are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 26th April, 1889.

Under section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F A standard, with effect from the 13th April, 1889.

FORESTS.

Mr J E Barrett, officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Ajmere, is retransferred to the Punjab.

The services of Colonel F W Grant, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 6th July 1889.

Surgeon-Major D Mullen, M D, officiating Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, and officiating Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, is granted privilege leave, for twenty-one days, with effect from the 4th June, 1889.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint Mr Jacob Chuni Lal, Lay, Pastor at Kalka, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala; and

(*b*) to license the said Mr Jacob Chuni Lal, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Captain W H M Stewart, Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assitant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Attache in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 19th June, 1889.

Mr T H S Biddulph, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from the 31st July, 1889.

Mr H S Groves, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during Mr Biddulph's absence on privilege leave.

The following grade promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department for the month of May 1889 are notified with effect from the 8th May 1889,—

Mr A F Cox to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.

With effect from the 17th May 1889—

Mr F C Harrison to officiate in Class III of the Enrolled List.

Mr W H Dobbie to revert to Class IV.

Mr R C Chapman to revert to Class V.

Mr L E Pritchard to revert to Class VI; and Mr M A Hydari to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the 22nd May 1889—

Mr J E O'Conor to officiate in Class I.

Mr H G Cowie to officiate in Class II.

Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in Class III.

Mr R C Chapman to officiate in Class IV.

Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in Class V; and Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class VI.

Mr R J Witten, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, was appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, from the 21st April to the 1st May 1889, both days inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.

2nd Infantry—Lieutenant A C F Bourthier, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, to be officiating Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant A W Andrew, transferred to the 5th Infantry, with effect from the 13th May, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Lindsey Anstruther Forbes, Highland Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 35th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 8th May, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Churchill Arthur Locke, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 23rd November, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain W Cook, Bengal S C, Commandant, Minbu Police Battalion, Burma, for one year's pension service—14th year commenced 10th September, 1888.

Captain A W Brooke, Bengal S C, 17th Bengal Infantry, for 182 days' pension service—13th year commenced 26th July, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Lieuteuant and Assistant Commissary A. B. Cross to be Deputy Commissary;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Tyler to be Assistant Commissary;—

With effect from the 20th March, 1889, vice Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary W Powell, transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigade Surgeon John Duncan, M D, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th June, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

With reference to G G O No 549 of 1871 His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer annuities of £10 each on the following individuals:—

Pensioned Sergeant-Major George Carter, late 1st Assam Light Infantry, with effect from the 4th January, 1888, vice pensioned Sergeant-Major Davis, late 70th Native Infantry, deceased.

Pensioned Sergeant-Major Alexander Morton, late Dalhousie Depot, from the 9th June, 1888, vice Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas Lowe, European Invalid Battalion, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major Robert Annesley, Retired List, Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, to be Major-Commandant, vice Neale, resigned.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant W Considine (Supernumerary) resigns his commission.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant W D Henry, Unattached List, is transferred to the Retired List, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Thomas George Rocastle Finny, Indian Marine, officiating Port Officer, Akyab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th April, 1889.

Chief Engineer Thomas Anderson, Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under para. 560, clause I., Marine Regulations, India, vol. I.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the Classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Firebrace, Lieut-Col F, R E, from Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub pro tem, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.

Wright, J W, from Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub pro tem.

Lovett, Col B, C S I, C B, R E, from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.

Latouche, H C D from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub pro tem to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.

Walker, F B, from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub pro tem.

Sanford, Col G E L S, CB, R E, from Chief Engineer 1st Class, temporary rank, to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.

Mallet, R T, from Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub pro tem, to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.

Martin, E J, from Chief Engineer, 2nd Class temporary rank, to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub pro tem.

Johnstone, F J, from Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, special.

Manderson, Lieut-Col T C, R E, from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent,

Dowden, Col T F, R E, from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.

Gatherer, A B, from Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, special, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary

Mr H W Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough posted to Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

Mr J W Buyers, C I E, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Burma State Railways, is retransfeared from the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to the Engineering establishment, with the rank of Supperintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, and 3rd Class, substantive.

Mr H Rigg, Deputy Manager, Burma State Railways, is appointed Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of those Railways, vice Mr J W Buyers, CIE, retransferred to the Engineer Establishment.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Examiner of Accounts, is placed in charge of the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. P. Quinlan or until further orders.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 26.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the differences with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·631	+ ·077	+ ·061	E	4	79·2	100·0	76·1	—6·8	82	10	0·10	1·58	—1·14
Agra ...	29·610	+ ·068	— ·030	N E	5	87·2	104·0	85·4	+1·9	65	10	0·01	1·98	—0·22
Allahabad ...	29·521	— ·040	— ·058	N	4	80·2	91·9	78·1	—3·5	93	10	0·13	4·75	+1·96
Jhansi ...	29·540	+ ·002	— ·035	S E	5	88·6	105·0	83·9	+2·5	62	2	0·03	1·17	—1·67
Jacobabad ...	29·486	+ ·070	— ·008	E	6	87·7	111·4	84·7	—0·2	67	...	...	...	...a
Karachi ...	29·528	+ ·021	— ·053	W	22	86·0	93·7	82·7	+0·2	80	10	...	0·08	+0·01
Ajmere ...	29·592	+ ·010	— ·022	W	6	84·3	98·8	82·0	+3·4	68	2	...	3·79	+1·85
Deesa ...	29·603	+ ·020	— ·027	S W	17	85·7	100·3	78·8	—1·0	67	6	...	1·92	+0·89
Rajkot ...	29·594	+ ·002	— ·052	W	20	84·3	99·0	80·1	+3·5	75	8	...	0·60	—3·05
Neemuch ...	29·630	+ ·017	— ·012	W S W	12	82·7	92·7	76·7	+1·5	71	2	...	3·46	+0·17
Indore ...	29·636	— ·021	— ·025	W	7	80·3	92·2	75·1	+1·6	75	9	...	4·50	—1·94
Saugor ...	29·555	— ·035	— ·064	W S W	9	81·3	94·4	78·6	+4·2	74	4	0·02	5·59	+0·06
Jubbulpore ...	29·565	— ·042	— ·068	W S W	6	81·7	95·5	78·6	+3·1	74	6	...	7·60	—0·80
Hoshangabad ...	29·619	— ·018	— ·046	W	9	83·5	95·5	78·6	+2·3	77	4	...	8·38	+1·21
Khandva ...	29·648	— ·014	— ·030	W	9	79·8	90·7	77·3	+1·1	78	3	0·10	4·23	—1·285
Raipur ...	29·561	— ·027	— ·070	W S W	12	78·5	90·4	76·0	+0·2	91	8	0·10	...	...c
Nagpur ...	29·589	— ·027	— ·065	W	16	85·7	100·2	79·0	+3·5	65	4	...	2·03	—0·604
Amraoti ...	29·621	— ·025	— ·050	W N W	14	81·7	94·6	75·3	+1·3	73	4	...	3·60	—3·004
Akola ...	29·648	— ·037	— ·036	N W	10	83·5	93·2	76·8	+1·3	67	2	0·06	...	...e
Surat ...	29·666	— ·015	— ·036	S E	L	80·0	92·0	72·6	—5·4	74	10	0·03	2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. J. L. Greaves' valuable Household Furniture, Pictures, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Books, Plants, &c., by order of the Administrator-General, at Mazagon, opposite late Hamilton's Hotel, to-day, at 1 p.m.

WANTED for SIND CLUB MESSMAN with COOKS. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED LOAN of Rs. 350 for 4 months. Good security given. Reply G, care of this paper.

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SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—Just landed ex. s.s. Cachemere from New York a small consignment of Superior LAGER BEER, especially adapted for the use of Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, &c., in boxes of 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints.—Apply to Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co, 6, Parsee Bazar Street.

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay. Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 cases blue and red colour in ½ lb. tin.
6 " fresh hams in canvas.
1 " superior cashmere cloth, melton cloth, coating cloth and tweed.
2 " iron folding bedsteads.
1 " colored velvet.
5 bales white handkerchiefs.
3 " linen.
3 cases white mulls and jaconets.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction sale at their room as follows:—

An invoice containing 40 single perambulators.
20 casks Wolf's blue-black copying and red ink in different sizes of bottles.
5 casks do do
4 do Fils ink.
5 cases exercise books.
2 " copying books.
2 " Howard and Jones double foolscape,
1 " letter papers, note papers, an invoice of dinner, dessert, and tea services.

On account and at the risk of Allybhoy Kaderbhoy—
5 bales white blotting paper.
On account and at the risk of K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsee—
P M 38—594-6—3 cases bentwood furniture containing arm and without arm chairs, rocking chairs, and sofas.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 15th July at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 93 and 102, new Nos 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Parshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

THERE was no further change in Consols yesterday, Reuter's financial telegram of last evening still quoting 98¼; and in Paris, Rentes were unaltered at 84¾. Silver keeps steady on the other side at 42d. per oz; and there was no movement yesterday in four per cent. Rupee Securities; but in the other denomination there was an advance of ¼ per cent. at £70. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108. In the discount market there was a reduction of ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, making the rate 1¼ per cent.; but on Indian Bank Paper the rate was unchanged at 2 per cent.

The Wheat Market was steady at some advance, Club No. 2 being quoted 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes. In Mincing Lane, Linseed continued firm and Calcutta seed was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive via the Canal and 3d. by the Cape route, Bombay seed being also 6d. per quarter higher to arrive. Rapeseed was also firm, and we note an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown and of 1s. in Cawnpore Yellow to arrive. Peppy Seed was unchanged. Coffee was flat, but the berry is not quoted.

Cotton in Liverpool was quieter again yesterday than on Monday, and Surats were dull; the total sales aggregated only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 300 Surats; and prices were unaltered all round, both on the spot and to arrive. The Imports were 4,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had become dull, and though the quotations for Goods wired by Reuter shew no change, we note a decline of ¼ per lb. in 40s Mule Twist.

The rates for spot Cotton and September Futures in New York were unaltered yesterday; but August Futures were 2 points down, at 10·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were the stereotyped figures of 1,000 bales; and the total receipts from the beginning of the season now compare as undernoted with the previous two years' arrivals:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	1,000	4,700	900
Three days' do. ...	1,000	9,600	1,700
Since 1st Sept. '88 ...	5,474,000	5,431,100	5,185,900

Locally business has now become restricted in all our principal markets, though the level of prices has hardly changed.

COTTON has not been wanted to-day either for export or local consumption, and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Nuggur at Rs. 212 and Dhulia at Rs. 206½ represent about all the business that has transpired. A little more Bengal of the next crop is reported to have been booked for January delivery at Rs. 177 for "Good."

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent only, though the tone of the market keeps strong, and prices are well maintained for all descriptions.

SEEDS continue firm in sympathy with the tenor of advices from the other side; but demand is no longer brisk, either for *Linseed* or *Rapeseed*, while there is little enquiry for other kinds; but quotations for all are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	7,950 bales.
Wheat ...	8,709 cwt.
Linseed ...	8,509 "
Rapeseed ...	9,974 "
Poppy Seed ...	1,999 "
Castor Seed ...	3,942 "

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations for ready and forward engagements. Business has been done to-day for Hull at 18s. 9d. for early August loading, but little else has transpired.

EXCHANGE has continued in the same quiet but steady state to-day, awaiting the result of Council allotments, without any movement from yesterday's quotations, and with very little business reported either way, enquiry for the Bank media of remittance being quite absent. Three months' sight Credits have been quoted at the ready rate for July-August delivery and at 1s. 4 5-16d. thereafter.

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·71¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet, not to say dull, to-day as to the business passing, but rates have been steady at 100 7-16 for cash, 100½ for the 1st July account, and 100 1-16 for the 30th idem during the greater part of the day; but before closing an advance of 1-16 per cent. was named, and Fours were eventually quoted at 100 5-8 for cash. 104⅜ nominal is the rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have continued to attract rather more attention, but the changes in price which we make in our list this evening have not been considerable in any case, though they mostly favour sellers. Central India, Luckmidas Khimji, Presidency and Queen are all Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,105, Rs. 1,015, Rs. 1,105, and Rs. 910, respectively; Alliance have advanced Rs. 2½, at Rs. 592½; Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 752½; David, at Rs. 555; Jewraj Balloo, at Rs. 1,017½; and Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 1,215; Khatao Macunji are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 705; and Oriental Rs. 2½, at Rs. 420. Bank of Madras shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 930 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	655
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,425
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	852½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	435
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	5
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	100
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	385
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c.	97
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Scandy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,220
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 48
M., M. Mody & Co.					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

MCNEILL—June 15, at Jhansi, the wife of J S McNeill, Assistant Engineer, I M Railway, prematurely, of a son, (still-born).
NOBLE—June 19, at Chhindwara, C P, the wife of G J Noble, D S Police, of a son.
READ—June 20, at Gorakhpur, N-W P, the wife of Stephen Read, of a son.
RICKETTS—June 12, at Doolah, Gorakhpore, the wife of Duncan R Ricketts, of a daughter.
ROST—June 22, at Egmore, the wife of C E Rost, of a son.

DEATHS.

AGER—June 19, at Singtom Tea Estate, Darjeeling, suddenly, William Herbert, the beloved son of W J Ager, aged 11 months and 11 days.
FRASER—June 16, at Rungajaun, Golaghat, Assam, the dearly beloved infant son of Lachlan M and Annie Fraser, aged 4 months and 14 days.
HOFFSTADT—June 20, at Lahore, Julia, the beloved wife of Mr W Noton Hoffstadt.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

THE Resolution lately published on the Abkari Administration Report for 1887-88 may be said in more than one respect to be as inconsistent and contradictory as the shifting arrangements the department annually devises under the dignified appellation of the excise "policy" of the provincial Government. Not that it in any way differs in character from those that have preceded it. More or less, there is a family likenesspervading it all through. It would have been a source of satisfaction to us had the resolution under review contained no matter of a controversial character. As it is, there are three or four inconsistencies which it is necessary should be pointed out. First, one part of the resolution contradicts another; secondly, it is inconsistent with some of the facts set forth in the body of the report itself; and, lastly, it contains admissions which are irreconcilable with the statement sput forward in previous reports. We are informed at the very outset that the outstill system has so far been curtailed or abolished as to lead to an improvement in the consumption of licit liquor on the borders of Native States in the Presidency. The isolated localities in which it still continues are few and far between. These are the talukas of Dohad and Jhalad in Panch Mahals, and the Ratnagherry and Kanara districts. So far, it is a satisfactory feature of the administration during 1887-88. It is, however, incorrect to assert that the outstill system is the *only one* "which is believed to offer the maximum stimulus to the consumption of liquor." There is no necessity to depend on beliefs, assumptions, or hypotheses. For within the Abkari reports of the past few years may be found ample and unimpeachable evidence of the fact of the farming system being that which is most effective in promoting the greatest consumption of liquor, thanks to the "minimum guarantee" and the cupidity of the contractors. The table of consumption for the first time given in the 61st paragraph of the report will demonstrate the correctness of, this observation. It is the farming system which flourished luxuriantly as the palm-trees in so many districts of the Presidency, that offers the greatest facilities to consumption. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Thana, Nasik, Ahmednaggar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, &c.—all have considerably increased their consumption during the last four years, in spite of the high stillhead duty being steadily maintained. This city itself is no exception, though it must be observed that a more rational and less objectionable system here prevails for raising the revenue from spirits. An increase of a lakh of gallons in four years, or say 20 per cent., is certainly a material growth. It speaks more eloquently than all the statements put forward in the Resolution, that the "belief" in the outstill system as the one which most contributes to increased consumption, is exaggerated and rests on a slender basis. The farming system far surpasses it in facilitating the growth, as may be seen on a careful analysis of the statistics of consumption for the last five years, during which the Abkari operations, according to the departments, have been brought to a state of refined perfection. So far as to misstatement of facts.

As to contradictions in the Resolution itself, we may refer to the last sentence of the first paragraph and the sentence with reference to Bombay City, in the eleventh. "In Bombay city, with a view to preventing an undesirable increase in the number of drinking places, tapping licenses were issued separately from those granted for tree-foot booths, and a maximum price prescribed for the toddy sold at the latter." If it was found "undesirable" to increase the number of toddy-shops, it seems strange to remark later on that "the considerable increase of the toddy-shops in Bombay and Thana is a satisfactory feature, coupled as it is with a decrease, though slight, of the country-shops in those centres." The writer of the resolution must try to reconcile the theory of the undesirability of increasing the number of toddy-shops with the practically "satisfactory" fact of the actual increase. Either the intention of the authorities not to increase the number has been overridden or neglected, or the temptation to derive a larger revenue, which has been acknowledged to be a "satisfactory feature," has proved irresistible for the department. Be that as it may. From the point of view of the toiling masses, the majority of whom, as the Abkari Commission stated in their report, are fond of fresh toddy at the end of the working day, it is not an unsatisfactory incident that shops to vend that "healthy spirit," as Lord Reay has nappily labelled it, "increased." There were 45 more shops opened for the sale of the fresh juice during the year under report. There are many who think that the larger the number of trees that are allowed to be tapped for the purpose of drawing and selling the fresh juice, the greater will be the sobriety of the labouring classes, and possibly the diminution of the consumption of the deleterious mowra spirit. It is, therefore, very desirable that the efforts of the department should be more and more directed to provide a liberal supply of raw toddy, instead of pushing the traffic in spirits—be it toddy or mowra. In this connexion, one remarkable testimony is afforded which we cannot refrain from noticing in this place. It may be in the recollection of those who have followed the Abkari controversy, carried on in these columns six years ago, that Mr. Pritchard stoutly maintained that mowra spirit cannot compete with toddy spirit, it having been alleged that the former was largely preferred by the mass of consumers to the latter, both on account of its cheapness and superiority.

That statement was controverted at the time. It was shewn that the only reason why toddy spirit was dearer than mowra was the artificial enhancement of the cost of manufacture, by raising the stillhead duty, which created not only serious discontent, but a strike among the Bhandaris. The burden was too oppressive for those people to carry on their hereditary industry without heavy loss. But the fallacy continued to be propagated. Here is the extract from the report for 1883-84:—"The fact is that the great majority of the consumers prefer mowra spirit to toddy spirit, so that toddy spirit is unable to compete with mowra spirit at anything like equal prices, especially when the prices of both are high, while at the same time the cost of manufacturing toddy spirit is greater than the cost of manufacturing mowra spirit. Toddy spirit is being driven out of the market by a cheaper and superior article." Of course it was; but *not* for the reasons assigned, as was conclusively proved before the Abkari Commission. It was elicited in evidence before that authority that as a matter of fact the reverse was the case. In the 23rd and 27th paragraphs of their report the Commissioners observed: "The statement of the Bhandaris that the imposition of the still-head duty has destroyed their business, may be accepted as correct, and there would appear to be no justification for the rejoinder that they have only their own obstinacy to blame for the loss of their business. It follows, therefore, that if it be desirable that the Bhandaris should resume their occupation, it will be necessary to make such a reduction in the duty as will enable them to draw and distil cocoanut toddy at a fair profit. And in order to arrive at a definite conclusion on the subject, the question cannot be altogether regarded from a financial point of view." The Commission desired to render justice to the poor Bhandaris, whose humble industry was destroyed by the fiat of the Abkari Department, with a view to boycotting toddy and pushing the traffic in mowra spirit. They minutely entered into the details of the relative cost of manufacture of the two competing alcoholic beverages, and suggested the Government the necessity of reducing the still-head duty. The Government was recommended to levy a duty on toddy spirit which should not exceed a tree tax of Rs. 27 per cocoanut tree per annum. They further remarked: "The classes in Bombay who are the principal consumers of toddy-spirit are Kolis or fishermen, millhands, cultivators, Agris who work in saltpans, mechanics, labourers, Bhandaris, Goanese and other private servants, and the working and labouring classes generally from the Konkan; and for their benefit we are of opinion, that in the event of toddy distillation being resumed in Bombay, permission should be given to distil toddy." So much were the Abkari Commissioners impressed with the necessity of recommending the distillation of toddy that they further remarked:—"This year the cocoanut trees to be tapped for raw toddy might be limited to 3,000, but the number might be afterwards increased if necessary, and if the proposed arrangement is found to work satisfactorily." That it has worked most satisfactorily is admitted in the resolution itself. It may be worth noticing that the number of cocoanut trees tapped increased to 13,000. And as to the spirit being preferable to mowra, they state that many of the consumers of the classes already referred to "prefer toddy spirit to mowra spirit on account of its being milder and cheaper." This statement is authoritative and based on evidence, and so far it is the very reverse of the fallacious one referred to in the report for 1883-84. So much has toddy spirit been consumed since the Government removed the embargo on the trees in deference to the recommendations of the Commission, that there was an increase in 1887-88 to the extent of 39,055 gallons over the preceding year. These facts abundantly corroborate the popular view, which Mr. Pritchard for a time strenuously strove to combat. As the crusade against toddy abated and as toddy-trees came to be tapped in larger numbers, the favourite drink of the masses has once more ejected mowra spirits, the consumption of which fell off by 10,000 gallons. Thus another Abkari dogma has died a natural death, thanks to popular agitation. The department never ceases laying claim to infallibility in matters of drink traffic and is confident of its capacity to carry on its operations on a reasonable basis which may protect legitimate Government revenue on the one hand and gratify popular demand on the other. The excise policy can only be rendered successful when it is brought in accord with popular requirements.

THE Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam last evening at the half-yearly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce reviewed the work of the Chamber since its last meeting. He referred to the difficulties which have arisen in the working of the new Merchandise Marks Act through the determination of the Custom House authorities to keep to the strict letter of the law, but contended that the initial drawbacks got over, the Act would be found to work well and beneficially in the interests of upright traders, and though deprecating the severe and uncompromising action of the Customs authorities, he considered that the effect would be salutary, inasmuch as it would prove the means of rousing people quickly to comprehend the importance of complying with the requirements of the Act. After a brief reference to the controversy concerning the impurities in Indian wheat and to railway extension Mr. Forbes Adam remarked that the proposed abolition of the silver duties, like the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, never seemed to make much progress, but with regard to the Treasury balances the Chamber did not intend to remain quiet. It had been said, Mr. Adam remarked, that Government intended "sitting tight and to let the matter quietly pass into oblivion." An up-country contemporary this week stated as much, and observed that "in cases like these somebody must have the last word," but the Chamber does not think this likely, and has determined that the fault shall not be theirs if Treasury balances lie idle many years longer.

THERE is not much to tempt the homeward bound traveller to go ashore at Port Said; but even then he may, if he choose, see excellent work done under a good name for suffering humanity. The Lady Stangford Hospital at Port Said, like the Canal itself, is an enterprise from which people of all nations profit, but—also like the Canal—it is an institution most largely resorted to by Englishmen. Those who think that a hospital presents worthier subjects of human interest than the roulette tables of Port Said would do well, if they set foot upon that patch of Egyptian sand, to look in upon the neat little cluster of buildings in which the wants of sick and suffering European sailors are being cared for by Dr. Macdonald and a staff of English nurses. A breezy and healthy spot, far away from all that makes Port Said in more than one sense unlovely, has been chosen for the hospital, and the wards are kept in admirable order, with a cheerfulness of environment that tells for good upon sick men. Sometimes the accommodation of the hospital is drawn upon to the utmost, for not fewer than a hundred and fifty thousand English sailors pass through the Canal each year, and the number grows. The building, though it has been in use only two years this month, therefore needs to be enlarged, a ward for the reception of cases of infectious disease being especially necessary. For the normal wants of the institution liberal and, it is believed, sufficient provision has been made by the chief shipping companies and owners in the form mainly of contributions upon each passage through the Canal. The hospital is so increasingly appreciated that there ought to be no difficulty in raising enough to meet the cost of necessary enlargement and to remove the debt of £1,800, which has to be paid off.

IN the Budget Estimates of the Government of India for the current official year exchange has been calculated at the rate of 1s. 4·38d. per rupee, and any falling off from the figure will tend to derange the calculations of the Finance Minister. During the first two months (April and May) of the official year the highest weekly average was 1s. 4·29d. and the lowest 1s. 4·22d., and the net result of the two months' operations is that in drawing on India for the gross sum of Rs. 4,14,49,000 the Indian Exchequer has lost Rs. 11,29,000 over and above the loss involved in taking the exchange at 1s. 4·38d., and the Finance Minister's calculations are upset to that extent. In other words, the vagaries of exchange in two months here absorbed eleven-seventeenths of the special contribution made by the Bombay Government in 1889-90 to meet the exigencies of Imperial Finance. This small illustration is sufficient to show how great must be the anxiety of Sir David Barbour to push forward the theory of bi-metallism, and illustrate the absolute necessity there is for a uniformity of standard of value between India and the mother-country whether that standard is monometallic or bi-metallic.

THE Rev. W. A. H. Ellison, formerly Harbour Chaplain in Bombay, and who is now at home, has accepted mission work in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and leaves England for his new field of labour in September next.

A MEETING called under the auspices of the subcommittee of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institue last evening to receive Shriman Swamy of Allahabad and to hear his views on the preservation of agricultural cattle in India. On the motion of Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, president of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle, was, amidst cheers, called to the chair, and offered to the Swamy a warm welcome on behalf of those present, evincing a personal interest in the movement which the Swamy was going to commend to their attention and support. The Swamy, who was received with applause, then delivered an address in English on the benefits which he expected to result from the preservation of agricultural cattle in this country. Were the opposite course continued, he prophesied that in the course of sixty or seventy years, a calamity, the extent of which was undreamt of at present, would overtake the nations of India from one end of the country to the other. The Swamy supported his contentions with a mass of statistics from official documents and was frequently applauded. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its sympathy with the prayer of the Allahabad memorial. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT writes in *Gulignani*:—It would be a strange revolution of the wheel if Charles Bradlaugh, so essentially Western in his thought and incarnating the aggressive Radicalism of our time, should evolve into Secretary of State for our Oriental Empire, with its Conservative civilisation and its venerable antiquity. But more impossible things than this are written in the Book of Fate.

A SOMEWHAT curious circumstance has been noted in connection with the recent Drawing Room. It was held on Royal Oak day, and was attended by Mrs. De Lona Lane. This is the wife of a gentleman who is said to be descended from the family which aided so conspicuously in the escape of Charles II, after the battle of Worcester. But for the assistance rendered to the fallen monarch by Jane Lane, "there might," as an American critic puts it, "have been no Restoration and no Royal Drawing Rooms to attend."

THE cheapest postage in the world will soon be introduced into the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominions, writes a home paper. Quarter-anna postage-cards have been sanctioned, and the machinery for their manufacture ordered from England.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* hears that the action for libel brought by Sir Morell Mackenzie against the *Times* is not unlikely to be settled. It may be remembered that the basis for this was the inadvertent publication by that journal of the whole of the letters produced in the *St. James's Gazette* case; and one of these, written from Berlin by Herr Steinkopf, contained some severe strictures upon the English physician. The *Times*, immediately upon the action being entered, admitted its liability by paying 40s. into Court, and the only question, therefore, is one of damages, which can be settled to mutual satisfaction.

THE work of cutting through the Isthmus of Perekop has been commenced for the purpose of establishing a navigable canal to connect the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea. When completed, this waterway will be 18 kilometres long, 22 metres wide, and 4 metres deep. The cost of formation is estimated at 340,000,000f. It is also proposed to cut a canal from the White Sea to Lake Onega. The preliminary survey has been made;

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES ON THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 25.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Novi-Bazar on the Herzo-Montenegrin frontier.

Four Begs organized several bands of insurgents, and at their head captured the Governor and afterwards expelled him from the town.

Turkish troops are now engaged in attacking the insurgents.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY COUNT KALNOKY.

VIENNA, JUNE 25.

At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation to-day Count Kalnoky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement declaring that at the present moment, although the situation is unsettled, the peace of Europe is not in danger.

He feared that the aggressive and aggrandizing aims of Servia are premature, but, he said, Austria-Hungary is bo und to prevent Servia from becoming the hot-bed of intrigue.

In conclusion, the Foreign Minister assured the Delegation that Austria-Hungary is in friendly terms with all States and Powers, including Russia.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

It is expected that the Egyptian conversion scheme will collapse, and the guarantees required by France for the British evacuation will not likely be given.

THE RUSSIANS IN JAPANESE WATERS.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Her Majesty's Government was unaware of the Russian occupation of Deer Island.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

THE FRENCH DEMANDS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

France has demanded of England to annul the Convention negotiated by the diplomacy of Sir H. Drummond Wolff in 1887, whereby the British occupation of Egypt was to terminate in 1892, but the right of re-entry in case of disturbance was to be guaranteed to Great Britain and Turkey jointly, and which Convention the Porte, after much prevarication, finally refused to ratify.

France has also demanded to fix a date for the British evacuation of Egypt.

THE *TIMES* ON THE FRENCH DEMANDS.

The *Times*, in commenting upon the French demands regarding the British occupation of Egypt, considers that they are merely an election manœuvre of the French Government.

THE DELAGOA RAILWAY.

LISBON, JUNE 26.

The Portuguese Government have passed a decree cancelling the concession granted to the Delagoa Railway owing to the failure of the promoters to complete it within the specified time.

GENERAL ELLES GOES ON LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

General Elles, the Adjutant-General, takes three months' leave to England at the end of July.

LADY ROBERTS' FUND.

The total amount collected up to date for Lady Roberts' Fund for the Nurses' Homes on the hills and officers' hospitals is nearly Rs. 79,000.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF FORESTS.

Mr. Hill, the Conservator of Forests, Upper Burma, will officiate as Inspector-General of Forests when Mr. Ribbentrop proceeds on furlough.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief will make an earlier tour probably over the north-west frontier before starting on his expedition into Burma.

A LECTURE ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Lectures on the Russo-Afghan frontier will be delivered at the Simla United Service Institution by Major Barrow on the 2nd July and by Colonel Maitland on 9th, when H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will preside in connection with the memorial from the Sikhs, presented to Lord Dufferin last November.

SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

The Committee of the Aitchison College are now considering a scheme for establishing a military side in order to train young men of good family for service in the Army.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the morning of the 9th inst., arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-1¼
8¼ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½ ex cn.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 25.

10 p.m.	78·8

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	77·0
4 p.m.	77·8

HARDSHIPS IN EAST AFRICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 5.

I WROTE you only two days ago, but other news of interest has reached me since then, and as the B. I. mail packet leaves to-day, I take the opportunity of advising you up to date.

I mentioned in my last that Dr. Peters, the younger, and leader of an enterprize which he was pleased to call the "Emin Pasha Relief Expedition," had been entirely checkmated in his endeavours to land at or near Lamu, and that he had paid off his Somali followers in Zanzibar. But the Sultan notified Dr. Peters that he would not be allowed to cast his aliens adrift in His Highness's capital, and that he must send them out of the country. The only means to do this was by the Baghdad leaving to-day, and so the doctor was compelled to send his Somalis by that steamer to Aden. As the passage-money was no paltry item to be added to his disbursements, his pecuniary losses on the whole transaction must be very severe. He bitterly complains of the harsh treatment he has received, but he receives but scant sympathy.

In the list of passengers by the Baghdad, I find the names of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe and child, and those names are connected with a story of adventure, by the side of which many tales of fiction pale into insignificance. Mr. Roscoe is connected with the Church Missionary Society, and until the other day he and his wife were living at one of the Society's stations at Mamboya, a place about 200 miles nearly due west from Saadani, one of the sea-port towns at present engaged in hostilities with the Germans. A few months ago Mr. Roscoe received a sunstroke, followed by a severe attack of fever, and another of the Society's members, Mr. Hooper, was lying at their station suffering from dysentery, added to which was the expectation that Mrs. Roscoe was about to become a mother. There was no medical assistance at hand, the nearest of the Society's surgeons being at Mombassa; and, under these circumstances, Mr. Roscoe wrote down, requesting that a doctor might be sent up-country. Col. Euan Smith, the Consul-General at Zanzibar, was appealed to in the matter, and he at once said that, owing to the present state of the country, it would be impossible to send a white man up to Mamboya; and the only alternative was for Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe to attempt the journey to the coast, with a suitable escort. Col. Euan Smith himself wrote to Mr. Roscoe to this effect, exhorting him to have everything in readiness to accompany an escort, which he would send for their conveyance to the coast. After many unsuccessful attempts to make the necessary arrangements, owing to the suspicion with which the Native Chiefs regard even the British authorities on the coast, the indefatigable Consul-General prevailed upon Bushiri to send a number of his own people to conduct Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe to Bagamoyo, that Chief undertaking to be responsible for their safety as far as his own camp, whence, after receiving a stipulated amount (4,000 rupees I believe), he would transfer them to the steamer which Colonel Euan Smith would have in readiness to take them to Mombassa. Unfortunately, Mr. Hooper's name was not mentioned to Bushiri, and, when the escort eventually reached Mamboya, the Arab in command refused at first to allow Mr. Hooper to start with them, succumbing only when he was assured that an additional ransom would be paid for him: and upon Mr. Roscoe's promise that Mr. Hooper should not put any extra burden upon the escort, which only numbered thirty blacks and a couple of Arabs. That such a small party should be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the safe passage of the missionaries through a disaffected country is evidence of the power of Bushiri and the respect his name inspires amongst the natives. It was on April 7 that the escort arrived at Mamboya; and as everything was in readiness, a departure was made the following day—in fact Mr. Roscoe had made unnecessarily elaborate preparations, as they were not allowed to take a quarter of the articles they had packed. Of ordinary baggage they were allowed to take a ridiculously small amount, and of food they were restricted to ten days' rations, being confidently expected that the journey would be accomplished in that time. But due allowance was not made for the condition of the white travellers. Those in ordinary health find a three days' journey by train in India very trying; but let the lady or gentleman who talks of prostration after crossing, say from Calcutta to Bombay, picture to herself or himself two gentlemen in an advanced state of illness and a lady within a month of her confinement about to start on a journey *on foot* over some of the worst country in Equatorial Africa, with the knowledge that they would be, at least, ten days *in transitu*, and then hide their heads in shame.

At an early hour on April 8 the party set forth, and, proceeding by easy stages, they reached M'vomera on the third evening, camping the two nights at Kifi and Kideti respectively. So far everything had proceeded satisfactorily, and Bushiri's people made their charges as comfortable as possible, putting up tents for their accommodation at night and assisting them in procuring food in exchange for cloth, the most common currency in that part of Africa. But at M'vomera matters assumed a different aspect, and for three days the two Arabs in command of the escort refused to proceed, until some Chief of importance they expected should arrive, asserting that a force of natives was in front waiting to attack them, and that only the presence of the looked-for Chief would prevent them doing so. This alarm was believed to be groundless, as when the head man did actually arrive at M'vomera, and another start was made towards the coast, nothing was seen of any hostile force, nor was any attempt made to molest them until reaching Kwa M'senga, where an attack was provoked by some of the party robbing the village—they entered several huts and carried off a quantity of food and cloth. The inhabitants mustered in force and entirely surrounded Mr. Roscoe's escort, threatening to annihilate them if their property was not restored. With considerable difficulty Mr. Roscoe persuaded the head man to compel his men to disgorge; but the chief did more: he gave to the people of Kwa M'senga the most of the cloth belonging to the Roscoes, who were now without means of procuring food beyond the actual rations of flour, salt, &c., including a few tins of sardines and biscuits with which they had provided themselves.

And now their hardships increased in other directions. Mr. Hooper was gradually getting weaker and could travel a less distance each day, and loud murmurings were continually heard from the escort about having the trouble of one who was not in the agreement, and some even threatened to leave Mr. Hooper behind.

On the twelfth day they reached the Wami River, which was too deep and the stream too rapid to be forded, and the bridge over which was in such a dilapidated condition that another day was lost in repairing it. This bridge has been described to me, and it seems incredible that it could have been crossed by invalids when in the best condition, and the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe and Mr. Hooper crossed it when only temporarily repaired speaks wonders for their courage and resolution. The river was about 90 feet broad, and across it were a number of ropes secured on either side to trees and bushes, and so arranged that three lengths of the rope, stretched nearly as far as possible to the same tension, and kept a few inches apart by smaller ropes tied across the three every few feet, accommodated themselves to the feet of the person crossing. About four feet above these ropes were two others, one on either hand, to serve as a kind of rail; and across the centre, at a height of about 5 feet, was yet another rope which one who was tall enough could seize in case of stumbling. When the party arrived at the river bank, it was found that the larger ropes required tightening, and a number of the smaller ropes connecting the foot portion of the bridge were broken, and all who could assist were occupied the remainder of the day in repairing the damage and tightening the ropes. When the work was completed it was too late to cross and a bivouac was formed on the bank of the river, where the ground was marshy and damp, and to add to the discomfort of the white people the natives refused to pitch their tents as they had hitherto done, and both Mr. Roscoe and Mr. Hooper were too weak to pitch them. Under these circumstances, all that could be done was to tie Mrs. Roscoe's hammock under a tree, and to take what rest they could themselves upon the wet and marshy ground. Early the following morning the crossing commenced, and by ten in the forenoon everyone was safely over, but nearly the whole of the missionaries' baggage and the greater part of their remaining provisions were lost in the river. In fact, the only articles of food that remained to them were a small quantity of native flour, one tin of sardines, and one tin of biscuits.

That night they hoped to reach Ibrahimus, which was two days' easy journeying from Bagamoyo, but at nightfall the place was not in sight, and it commenced to rain heavily. Moreover, their guides missed the track and lost their way in a dense forest, and at 8 p.m. the white people were thoroughly exhausted and were compelled to take shelter in a little deserted hut they then reached. This hut was far from water-tight, but it afforded some slight shelter from the rain, and there the night was passed. They took no food, not daring to further diminish their slender stock.

The following day the town of Salimus was reached, and here the inhabitants informed the Arabs who led the escort that hostilities with the Germans had commenced at Bagamoyo, and this so excited the second headman that he threatened to murder Mr. Hooper, whom he charged with being a German. He even went so far as to put a cartridge into his rifle and point it at Mr. Hooper, but he was restrained by the head man, who pointed out that Bushiri would probably lose a ransom. This, and no good feeling towards any of the prisoners (for they were nothing else), saved Mr. Hooper's life. This night was spent at Salimus, and a short journey the following day, April 24, brought the party to Bushiri's camp at Bagamoyo, where the escort was welcomed by a wild and promiscuous firing of rifles, several shots from which whistled past in close proximity to the worn-out missionaries. Bushiri received them kindly enough, and caused them to be supplied with food and stimulants, but he complained that he had not received the stipulated ransom, and until doing so he should detain them. It appeared that the necessary amount had been handed over to the German Admiral for delivery, but whether he did not find an opportunity to deliver it, or intentionally withheld it for some reason, I could not ascertain; it is certain that Bushiri had not received it. Under these circumstances, two gentlemen connected with the Mission, Mr. Taylor and Dr. Edwards, offered themselves as hostages in the place of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe until the money should be forthcoming. Their offer was accepted, and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe were placed under the care of the French Mission near Bagamoyo, as they were both very ill and worn-out, and quite unable to continue their journey. The Catholic missionaries were most kind to their fellow-workers of the Anglican Church, and after a few days' residence in the convent, the husband and wife were announced to be in a fit state for removal. They were then taken on board the steamer Woodcock, which the British Admiral had placed at their disposal, and were conveyed direct to Mombassa. I was not informed of the exact date of their arrival at Mombassa, but it is certain that it was only just in the nick of time, as the following day Mrs. Roscoe gave birth to a daughter, and, wonderful to relate, mother and daughter are (as newspaper announcements put it) progressing favourably. In the meantime the hostages who remained behind were not detained long. The 4,000 rupees was handed over to Bushiri the day after their surrender and they were released, but Mr. Hooper was not so fortunate. It pleased Bushiri to demand as Mr. Hooper's ransom the unconditional release from the Zanzibar prison of an Arab who had been accessory to the murder of Captain Brownrigg of H. M. S. London, and this necessitated communication with the Home Government. Eventually, this Arab murderer was handed over to Bushiri, who thereupon set Mr. Hooper at liberty. He had been kept a close prisoner for eleven days, and was so emaciated with sickness and deprivation that he could not stand. For some days his life was despaired of, but he gradually gathered strength, and by the beginning of May was so far recovered that he was sent home in the B. I. steamer Java.

Such are some of the sufferings resulting indirectly from the present complications between the Germans and the native Chiefs in the Eastern part of Equatorial Africa. I say "some of the sufferings" advisedly, for I have heard on excellent authority that several of the tribes between the the coast and the lakes are making preparations to attack and pillage all the mission stations in their respective districts, affecting to believe that the English are in league with their enemies, the Germans.

BELGAUM GYMKHANA SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 23.

THE fine weather we had last week inspirited the Gymkhana secretaries to get up some sports last Friday. The weather was very favourable—not a drop of rain fell till the last event was over and all had departed from the scene of rivalry. The sports were largely attended. The race-course has been turfed and rolled, and all circumstances seemed favourable to our sportsmen. As usual, a band—on this occasion that of the 30th N. I., lent very kindly by Col. St. John and the officers of that regiment—enlivened in a greater degree the already very lively proceedings of the afternoon.

Kicking the Foot-ball.—Open to the garrison, three tries, won by Bombardier Lowe, R.A. Foot-ball has been quite the rage of late among the soldiers, and much good play was the consequence of so much practise.

Bazar Tat Race.—Open to members. Distance ¾ mile. For all ponies 13-2 and under, the property of natives in Belgaum, and that have never run in any race. Catch weights. Starting sweep of Re. 1, to go to the winner. Gentlemen are requested to ride in colours. Entries: Messrs. Cooke Hurle, Murray, Platt, Johnson, Bates, Peacock, Lennox, MacGregor, and Captain Smith.

Mr. Cooke Hurle came in first and Captain Smith second. The race was a very good one. Sweeps being got up on the races made them doubly interesting to all enterprising spirits.

The Trial Stakes.—For all maiden horses. Distance ¾ mile. Walers 13st.; Arabs and C.-B's 11-7. Starting sweep of Rs. 2, to go to the winner. Entries: Mr. Rainsford's ridden by Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Erck's ridden by owner, Mr. Lennox's ridden by owner, Major Evan's ridden by Mr. Murray, and Col. St. John's ridden by Mr. Bates.

Mr. Rainsford's horse came in first, but as the Jock, Mr. MacGregor could not draw the weight, he was disqualified, and Major Evan's Arab, ridden by Mr. Murray, won the race.

Tilting at the Ring.—For Ladies. No ladies entered, ergo no ring was tilted at, and No. 4 was laid with all other futile efforts to make the ladies of Belgaum famous among fair equestrians.

The Juvenille Welter.—For all maiden ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 12st.; 13-2 and under 11-2. Entrance Rs. 2, to go to the winners. Entries: Mr. Brocklehurst, Jock, owner; Mr. Cook, Hurle, Jock, owner; Mr. Bates, Jock, Mr. Peacock; Mr. Lennox, Jock, owner; Mr. Johnson, Jock, owner; Mr. Erck, Jock, owner; Mr. A. B. Fox, Jock, owner; Mr. Vallentin, Jock, Captain Smith; Mr. MacGregor, Jock, owner.

Mr. Cooke Hurle again carried off the race, winning on Caliph in a canter.

Pick-a-back Race.—For European Troops. Two men from each company and each half battery. Prizes, Rs. 10 and 6. Two gunners won this race.

Tent-pegging.—For members of the Club. Three tries. Entrance Re. 1 to go to winner. Entries: Mr. L. W. Fox, Mr. Bates, Mr. Murray, Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Erck, Captain Jones, and Captain O'Donoghue.

This event was well contested; Captain Jones won in splendid style. Captain O'Donoghue was second best.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

AN afternoon match "Over 30 versus Under 30" will be played (weather permitting) on Wednesday, July 3rd, beginning at 2. Members desirous of playing are requested to register their names at the Gymkhana. Names will be accepted according to priority of application.

THIS is actually the story which an old Baltimore man named Randoll told on his being prevented from committing suicide. "He had buried four wives, and now his fifth wife, after getting in a religious discussion, had knocked him down with a tin pan, and told him that his second cousin John was dearer to her than he, and, overcome at the reflection, he resolved on suicide.

HEAVY RAINS IN BOMBAY.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ALMOST forty-eight hours' continuous rain has fallen in Bombay since Monday night, and serious damage to property and loss of life is reported. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning two lower room houses constructed of timber with a tiled roofing and portioned off into rooms with bamboos and jowlees, &c., and occupied by a number of Mahomedan weavers, situated on the Ripon Road, the one belonging to a Borah named Sulliman Ebrahim and the other to one Abdoola Mykoo, suddenly fell in, burying within the debris the whole of the occupants. On the alarm being raised a number of the townspeople collected at the scene of the disaster, together with Superintendent Smith, Inspector Cobb, Constables Tighe, Good, and Starling, and at once commenced to extricate the persons who were buried. Amongst the persons extricated two were found dead. An old man about 80 years of age, named Bhundoo Chand, and the other, a young man, about 22 years of age, named Nadir Hoosanee. Twelve others were more or less injured and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The other of the occupants suffered but little or slight injuries. The cause of the fall of the two sheds is attributed to the weakness of the posts supporting the heavy roof.

The second floor of a house in course of erection, belonging to Mr. Chubuldass Lulboobhoy in Bhandar Lane, Coombarvada, fell in on Tuesday, but fortunately no persons were injured.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the front of a new two-storeyed house on the Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, occupied by one Pewji Lalji and owned by Mr. Madhavrao Gunput, fell outwards on to the road. Fortunately no persons were injured, but serious inconvenience was occasioned to traffic yesterday at about three o'clock, the road being almost entirely blocked.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Ripon Road respecting the deaths of Bhundoo Chand and Nadir Hoosanee, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Hosseinbux Bhundoo said he was a weaver and lived at Ripon Road. Deceased Bhundoo Chand was his father aged 80 years. He was also a weaver, and they lived together and worked together in a lower-roomed house just viewed by the jury. That is a newly built house, and they occupied it 25 days ago. About 20 or 22 persons occupied the house. All are weavers, and each paid a rental of 9 annas a month. He thought the house was soundly built. It was a tiled house without walls, and they protected themselves from the weather by jowlees. About 10 p. m. on Tuesday deceased and witness took their dinner in the house that fell, and after dinner went, away to sleep in another house. About 3-45 yesterday morning a man roused him and said that the deceased was buried in his house in consequence of its fall. He immediately went there and found that his house and the next one had fallen, and a number of people were removing the fallen roofs of the houses. About 4-30 a. m. yesterday his father, the deceased, was recovered, but life was extinct.

Minboo Baldree, a weaver, was next examined. He identified the body of Nadir Hoosanee as that of his brother-in-law, aged 22 years, who lived in the house that had just fallen. Witness on being informed that the deceased had been killed by the fall of the house, he went there and saw his dead body. There were two large bleeding wounds, one on his head and another on the right side of his neck, and a small cut on one of his shins.

Narayen Vittoojee, police jemadar No. 20 E, who assisted in removing the two deceased and the other persons, who were sent away to hospital from the fallen houses, was next examined.

The inquest was then adjourned to Saturday next, the 29th instant.

WANTED (?) Rs. 1,200.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "A Soldier of the Regular Forces" sends us a letter on the above subject which we give *verbatim et literatim*:—

SIR,—Having from time to time read the various letters which have appeared in the columns of your valuable newspaper I think the time has come when something should be done for the soldier who would be willing to do a good deal for himself would some one take the lead and start some movement for his good, but such a building as a soldiers' home situated in Bombay or rather in Colaba Causeway is in my opinion out of the way and out of the question as I think such a building cannot situated as it is (out of the soldiers way) be of much interest to him and apparently the soldiers interest was not studied when out of 3 Batteries of Artillery stationed in Colaba not one of them as well as the R. C. Chaplain was asked his opinion or support which seems to show that the soldier was not the chief object or his comfort thought of but if the chaplain of the Wesleyan Methodist has partly omitted what most people thought was the real object of the movement *viz.* the soldiers interest and the chaplain of Colaba has out of love and zeal for the soldier (which he feels very keen) declined to take part in the movement believing as he does that he is acting in conjunction with the soldier I trust those two gentlemen though they may differ in opinion may bring matters to a peaceful end trusting also that no insinuating remarks may be passed concerning the Chaplain of Colaba who I consider to be a dear true and faithful friend of the soldier but what in my opinion is required toward which I believe he would do his utmost to bring about to which I myself would give a month's pay is a soldiers institute situated where the soldier is himself in Colaba to counteract the attractions the evils and temptations of Bombay, Morley Hall, the Canteen, &c.—I beg to remain, yours, &c.,

P.S.—One or perhaps two men out of the 3 Batteries might have been asked their opinions privately.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY CENSURED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following resolution, dated the 20th May 1889, under the signature of Mr. John Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government, was circulated among the municipal commissioners by Mr. Quin the Acting Collector, President:—

Resolution.—"The full report furnished by the Collector, Mr. Mackenzie, indicates the existence of a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Broach Municipality, and points to serious remissness on the part of the Municipal Commissioners in the discharge of their responsible duties.

2. "The Municipal Commissioners should now be informed that the Governor in Council cannot permit the apathy, dilatoriness, and mismanagement which have characterised their administration of municipal business to continue further, and will be compelled to exercise the powers vested in him by law, and to intervene on behalf of the citizens of Broach who elect representatives not for the purpose of neglecting but with the object of promoting their interests, unless a marked improvement is speedily perceptible in the conduct of the affairs of the municipality."

As a municipal commissioner and one personally concerned in the resolution above quoted, all I can say for the present is, that it is a pity that Mr. Mackenzie's report was confidential, and therefore the subjects of his harsh criticisms are not given the opportunity to meet him boldly on an equal ground. Mr. Mackenzie has been appointed by the Government Collector-President since the last ten months, and as half the members of the Corporation are elected by Government themselves (deputies, mamlatdars, L. M. & S.'s in charge of hospitals, police superintendents, inspectors, old pensioners, and such other amiable personages), I don't see the necessity of Mr. Mackenzie's falling foul upon the Commissioners when he himself as the head of the department has always carried his points successfully with a roaring majority (most of his colleagues being his subordinates in one sense or another). Some stray Hindoo commissioners (our Hindoo commissioners are mostly vakils) might have sometimes opposed him, but their voice was always drowned in the large majority,—which Mr. Mackenzie has always commanded by virtue of half the commissioners being nominated by Government at the recommendation of the Collector and he being at the head of the party. In justice to my own self I may say that I have always sided with Mr. Mackenzie in all matters that were conducive to public weal.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, June 25. N. S. GINWALLA.

THE Emperor William has now for the first time enjoyed the hospitality of a member of the Diplomatic Corps at Berlin. No significance, however, is attached to the act. The host was the Russian Ambassador.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday at the Municipal office, when the following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (in the chair), Col. Merewether, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Banajee, Kabrajee, Umiashunker Yajnik, Carroll, Mooljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, K. M. Shroff, and Fazulbhoy Visram.

TERMS OF CONTRACT WITH MR. WALTON.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter dated 20th idem, to Mr. Stevens on the subject of the terms of contract for his services as architect for the new Municipal Office building and Mr. Steven's reply thereto.

The Commissioner's letter was as follows:—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, in continuation of previous correspondence, that the following are the terms as finally sanctioned by the Corporation in respect of the remuneration paid and to be paid to you for your services in connection with the new Municipal Buildings as now designed, namely:—1. That your remuneration be fixed at the rate of 6½ per cent on Rs. 9,76,350, being the amount of the approximate estimate. 2. That the said percentage is to be in full satisfaction of all charges for professional service of every description.

The letter then went on to particularize the nature of these services, and continued:—That the percentage aforessid be paid as follows:—1½ per cent at once. 1½ per cent on delivery of the detailed quantities and estimates, 3½ per cent by instalments when making payments to contractors, such 3½ per cent to be calculated on the amounts of all bills for works included in the approximate estimates, provided, however, that the aggregate amount shall in no case exceed in the whole 6½ per cent upon the approximate estimate, and that a sum of Rs. 2,500 shall be retained out of the said 3½ percentage until the passing of the final bill for the work. I shall feel obliged by your formally writing to me with your confirmation of these terms.

Mr. Stevens in reply formally accepted these terms.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The meeting resumed consideration of a resolution of the Corporation, dated 10th instant, with reference to the execution of certain works at Malabar Hill reservoir:—"That the consideration of the subject be deferred until the Standing Committee submits for the consideration of the Corporation the entire scheme of Sir John Fowler.

It was proposed by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Dr. Blaney, and carried *nem con*, that a draft report with such information, besides that relating to Sir John Fowler's scheme, be forwarded to the Corporation for information.

THE TANSA SCHEME.

The Committee next considered memorandum dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 8th May last, letter dated 17th instant, from the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, forwarding a comparative sectitn showing the line of foundations of the Tansa dam on which the estimate was based and the actual line to which they have had to be carried, and stating that in some places the foundations have had to be carried to a considerable depth below the estimated level, and that the impossibility of estimating the line of foundations in a trap formation from trial-pits was alluded to in para. 20 of his original report on the Tansa Scheme, and that, as the whole of the foundations has not been completed, he can only estimate the excess approximately, *viz.*, increased excavations in foundations, Rs. 1,20,000; masonry work consequent on the above, Rs. 1,80,000; total, Rs. 3,00,000.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

It was proposed by Dr. T. Blaney and sanctioned:—"That the Commissioner do, as soon as possible, submit a tabular statement showing the total cost, so far as it can at present be foreseen, of the scheme for Municipal Offices as it stands at present; such statement to show under separate heads cost of land acquired or to be acquired, cost of buildings, cost of furniture and fittings, cost of water and fire service, cost of lighting arrangements, architects' fees establishment, payments to Government for rent, as opposed to purchase of land, and miscellaneous charges, if any."

After transacting some further business the Committee adjourned.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The election of Mr. P. M. Mehta last evening to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in succession to the late Rao Saheb Mandlik, in preference to Mr. James Jardine, is not an event on which the Faculty can altogether congratulate itself. Mr. Mehta is an ordinary member of the Faculty, and for the most part an absentee member. He has rarely put in appearance either at the meetings of the Faculty or those of the Senate. He has done little deliberative and no administrative work in connection with the affairs of the University, and he has not, to my knowledge, evinced any interest in its development. I do not mean to blame him for this, for perhaps his professional and municipal engagements have left him little leisure to devote to the work of the University. But to nominate such a member to the office of Dean of an important Faculty, which is by no means a merely honorary office, but one that carries with it a great deal of responsibility and calls for intimate acquaintance with the practical administration of the University, is, I apprehend, an act of questionable wisdom and propriety. Moreover, when one remembers that Mr. Jardine, his unsuccessful rival, has for years served the University as a Syndic, the choice of the Faculty is simply inexplicable. But perhaps an explanation may be found in the fact, which was broadly hinted at by some members of the Faculty yesterday, namely, that Mr. Mehta was certain to succeed as the attendance of Parsee members was unusually large, and as he was elected mainly by by a solid Parsee vote. But if this is so, and the fact cannot be otherwise accounted for, I cannot but deplore that the spirit of mischievous combination for the exaltation of members of their own race that has been recently growing among the Parsees has penetrated even the serene atmosphere of the University, which, of all of our public institutions, ought to be above the reach of party feelings and race considerations. Let the University seriously consider this matter and cure the mischief in time. I enclose my card for your personal information, and remain,—Yours, &c.,

25th June. SPECTATOR.

CHRISTIAN CONVICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was surprised to read the following in one of your leading articles:—"An analysis of the prisoners confined in the jails of the Presidency shows that per thousand of the free population the percentage of Christians was ·245; of Mahomedans, ·185; Hindus and Sikhs combined, ·074; Buddhists and Jains, ·019; and all other classes, ·008; Christians showing the heaviest percentage and the Mahomedans the greatest increase." So far as Christians are concerned, this is a most painful and humiliating report. Surely some thing should be done to correct this disgraceful state of things. It points to the need of a great moral reformation. Should not the clergy of the different denominations take the matter in hand? No doubt, there may be some difficulty in dealing with it. To what denominations do they severally belong? Who are most responsible for them? In any case, reform is needed. And the first step towards it must be a full knowledge of the facts. May I suggest, through your columns, that in all future reports of this kind the analysis should state to what denomination each prisoner belongs. Publicity will be of the greatest value. It would be well, too if each one's nationality were reported. That too, would be helpful to those who are trying to improve the moral condition of the community.—Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 26,—Pressure has risen over Burma and the whole of Northern India, and has fallen over the whole of the peninsula and central parts of the country. Readings are relatively high along the foot of the hills, and high over the peninsula. In the intervening region readings are low, with centres of depression over the north-west angle of the Bay, over the Central Provinces, and over Sind. Wind circulates cyclonically around centres of the depression, and south-easterly winds prevail up the Gangetic plain, and westerly winds across the peninsula. Temperature is low, except in central stations. Rain has fallen, except in central stations, south of the peninsula, and in North-west India.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms at Graham's Buildings. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam occupied the chair and the others present were:—Messrs. W. M. Macdonald (Benn, Ashley & Co.), J. M. Ryrie (Ewart, Latham & Co.), W. A. Bankier (Finlay, Muir & Co.), C. H. B. Forbes (C. H. B. Forbes & Co.), P. B. Savile (Sir Charles Forbes & Co.), H. Rowbotham (Gaddum Bythell & Co.), L. R. W. Forrest (Killick, Nixon & Co.), A. F. Beaufort (Lyon & Co.), M. C. Turner (Mackinnon) Mackenzie & Co. G. C. Scaramanga (Ralli Brothers), A. Marsden (Samuel, Sandway & Co.), A. M. Gubbay (E. D. Sassoon & Co.), A. Wehrli (Volkart Brothers), J. Greenwood (the Agra Bank, Limited), John Stiven (Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China), Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E. (B. B. & C. I. Railway), H. W. Uloth (P. & O. S. N. Co.), Vishwandas Atmaram (Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.), W. Flower (E. Bates & Co.), B. Miller (C. Macdonald & Co.)

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The President explained that the first business was the election of new members.

On the motion of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., seconded by Messrs. Lyon and Co., Messrs. Herford and Tomkinson, Messrs. Thomas T. Hill and Co., Messrs. Tod Durant and Co., Messrs. John Fleming and Co. were all elected unanimously.

ADDITION TO NEW TONNAGE SCALE.

The Chairman pointed out that the next business was to confirm the following additions to the new tonnage scale in accordance with ascertained measurement:—Cat copra—11 cwts to the ton for steamers, old iron and iron rails, 29 cwts to the ton.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Scaramanga, this was unanimously agreed to.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Gubbay seconded, a resolution confirming a table of general rates of commission chargeable in Bombay, as revised by the committee, which was unanimously approved of.

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The chairman addressing the meeting said:—

Gentlemen,—Perhaps it may be well if I take this opportunity of referring, for the information of the members of the Chamber, to a few of the subjects of chief interest that have recently occupied the attention of the committee.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

As you are aware, the Merchandise Marks Act came into force on 1st April. Shortly afterwards we were consulted by Government as to the variations that might be allowed under the compulsory length stamping clauses, and in submitting a report it was pointed out that it would be very difficult in practice to stamp certain sorts of piece-goods. For instance, a stamp on many kinds of prints and on nets would not be distinguishable. We suggested that ticketing should, under the rules, be permitted. Having had no reply, and seeing that the compulsory clause came into force on 1st August, and that agents would have to instruct their home friends at least six weeks before that date how to proceed, we telegraphed pressing the urgency of an early determination. On the 26th we received a telegram to the effect that all piece-goods must be stamped, ticketing not being admissible under the Act. Importers will have to arrange accordingly, and although this must, at the start, occasion a good deal of upsetting and all for the exercise of some ingenuity, I have little doubt but that the permanent trouble will be trifling. As regards grey yarns we recommended that the length of a hank should be 840 yards, and a variation of 5 per cent. either way allowed. I understand that there is a strong feeling in some quarters that an average of 820 yards should be made legal. But 840 yards is the original and honest length, and it is just as easy to spin an average of 840 as of 820 yards; and so the committee, I think, justly decided to recommend that the original honest length, and not the fraudulent length that afterwards crept in, should be recognized by law. We have had a number of complaints made to us of the hardships and inconvenience inflicted on the importers by the Custom House authorities, who have sought to interpret the Act absolutely literally, and who have under no circumstances taken any discretion. There is a great deal to be said on their side. Not having expert knowledge, they would have had, in any case, to fall back for their own protection on the hard and fast interpretation of the Act; and no room or scope for direction having been provided there was nothing for it but to keep

pressing forward the construction of means of communication by rail and roads, by striving for reasonable reductions in cost of transport from the interior to the coast, by endeavouring to get all expenses, such as post charges, lowered, so far as is compatible with all other relative considerations, and by removing evil and retarding influences such as are involved in this dict question, we can do much to make the most of good and bad seasons. This is the policy your committee propose consistently to pursue, and when exchange ceases its rakes progress—ever downwards—and begins to reform and mend its ways. India's export trade will in the success of this policy least miss the so-called "bounty" of a low exchange, when that bounty is modified or taken wholly from it and the Finance Minister breathes again.

RAILWAYS.

I have referred to the development of means of communication. In this connection I may tell you that the committee have continued to entertain the moderate policy that found favour with the Chamber last year. Looking to the uncertain future of the rupee and the state of the Imperial Exchequer, we have not pressed strongly the interests of Bombay. In July last we placed before Government our views respecting the importance of the Godra-Rutlam Line—the last of the great main lines that we have prayed for for twenty years past—and we advocated its extension through Bandakui to Delhi—opening up 400 miles of new country and relieving the overworked Rajputana-Malwa—in preference to altering the Rajputana-Malwa gauge from narrow to broad. And in our address of welcome to Lord Lansdowne we laid stress on the impetus that would be given to the opening of the country if a scheme could be devised under which the large companies could construct branches and feeders, and so tap the immense tracts of intermediate, and in many cases exceedingly fertile, land that are not now served. It is possible the committee may again shortly approach Government on these subjects, going more fully into details than has yet been done. For although the time is one counselling moderation, it is well not to keep our claims and desires too long in the background, while those of so many other districts are being constantly pushed forward. I know many people hold that so great are the benefits derived from railways, that not even the fear and risk of large and rapid extension leading to fresh taxation should deter Government from constructing on a big scale. This view is, however, chiefly prevalent in Lancashire. In India, where the taxpayers reside, the opinion does not prevail so widely. But as to the value and need of prudent, reasonable construction, I believe all are of one consent, and of this we will not cease to claim our due share.

WEATHER REPORTS.

I think you will all agree with me that the new system of weather reports is satisfactory, and a distinct step in advance of what we have been accustomed to. On the first of July crop reports, similar to those issued by the Chamber, will be added, and if Mr. Hutchinson can manage to issue them a couple of hours sooner than now, it will be much appreciated. Of course, you will understand that we have not abandoned the position we took up when the Meteorological Reporter's Office was abolished. While admitting that there should be a central office to collect information from all parts of India, we have maintained, and do maintain, that Bombay is a sufficiently important place to demand, without arrogance, a full-time officer to gather observations from districts that influence local phenomena, and who is competent and qualified by scientific experience and attainment to deduce laws and venture on forecasts of storms, the prospects of monsoons, and the distribution of rainfall in the Presidency. But recognising and sympathising with the economic efforts of Government, we accept the present arrangement as a necessarily inadequate and temporary measure, and hope that when financial prospects improve our representations may have a favourable hearing.

THE MINT.

Your committee some time ago addressed Government about the inconvenience caused to bankers by the holidays observed by the Mint. Government instructed the Mint Master, General White, to deal with the question, and he has approached us with an evident desire to meet the Chamber, although manifestly anxious not to do away with the chance of long Christmas vacations for his successor and the incidental delights of Mahableshwar in the late December. But while appreciating the disinterested efforts of the Mint Master, whose own term of office shortly expires, we think that an institution so important as the Mint should not be closed for more than four days consecutively in any season of the year, and this we hope may be finally settled.

THE SILVER DUTIES.

Among other things that we have noticed stand the silver duties. Like the "marriage with a deceased wife's sister bill," the abolition of silver duties never appears to make much progress though annually brought before the home authorities. It is a curious thing, and worthy of remark, that while members of Parliament who visit India first take up one question and then another, that in their opinion affects the welfare of India, but does not touch the pocket of the British taxpayer, they studiously avoid any reference to India's grievance in the matter of these duties! It would be refreshing, and a sign of pure undiluted interest in India to hear of some of them bringing to the front this, the Home Charges, and the great, but hitherto too much-neglected, question of the distribution between India and England of much heavy expenditure incurred for the advantage of both, but which India has to bear the whole of. Is it too sanguine to hope that we may before long have tidings of some such movement?

BILLS OF HEALTH.

The subject of a new form of Bill of Health was referred by the Government of India to the committee. In the old form room was left for observations which often led to trouble—they being interpreted by local Health Officers in foreign ports according to their caprice and fancy. For instance, one steamer went from Bombay to Marseilles, discharged there, then visited, and took in cargo at Castellon and afterwards proceeded to Valencia. The Health Officer at Valencia would not allow her to enter the port because on her Bill of Health it was stated that there had been some cases of sporadic cholera in Bombay before she sailed! I trust the new form will remove any chance of a recurrence of similar vexation. While on this subject I may mention that we have asked the Government of Bombay to try to arrange that their weekly telegram to Egypt reports only cases of cholera that have been verified, as an impression prevailed that needless alarm was occasionally caused by the number of cases reported being in excess of what absolutely occurred. There are difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information; but doubtless they will be overcome as far as is practicable and minimise the chances of Egypt imposing quarantine needlessly which she is only too eager to do on any protest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

There remains only one important subject to which I need allude—that is our representation to the Government of India regarding the manipulation of treasury balances. It appeared from what fell from Sir D. Barbour during the Budget debate in the Viceroy's Council, that he was of opinion that it had been proposed that all the balances should be, by some plan to be worked out, liberated for public uses. But that was not what this Chamber had suggested. All we asked was that surplus—after setting aside what was regularly required—plus a margin for safety—should be offered to the public on the security of Government paper. That surplus Mr. Westland's figures show to run between 1½ and 2½ crores during the season—February-May—when it is usually required to facilitate trade. Government have not yet replied. I know the idea prevails that we will hear no more of it; that Government intend to pursue the policy of "sitting tight," and let the matter quietly pass into oblivion. This is unlikely. It is a difficult problem calling for careful consideration, and it may be some time before a conclusion is arrived at; but I feel sure that it will have attention. There are those who regard the policy of "sitting tight," when treating the representations of non-official bodies as the top and summit of strength, firmness, and sagacity. Luckily this is not the view of men of board and sympathetic minds, to whom such a course rather savours of incapacity, indolence, or flabbiness. And it has certainly not been our experience hitherto. We have ever found the Government of India ready to receive and entertain our proposals, adopt them sometimes, and when on examination they were rejected, supply courteous and cogent reasons for so doing, reasons which if we did not—and we may be pardoned surely for the presumption—invariably reckon as quite convicting, yet we always recognised as bearing the traces of thought and deliberation.

Gentlemen, I have completed the account of our work. I may merely add that we wait with patience for some further signs of life on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble respecting the much-needed reform of the Bankruptcy Laws and also the Railway Bill. You must have noted with satisfaction the Bill reducing the number of the members of the Indian Council which was recently read a first time in the House of Commons. We put the recommendation forward in our address to Lord Lansdowne. It had, of course, other supporters and earlier advocates. Though the reform is insufficient and tardy, it is none the less welcome in the right direction. I have not said anything about the dispute between the Bhattias, European firms, and Marwarees, as I take it that no representation having been made to the Committee, the members of the Chamber have no desire that any radical change should be brought about in the relations existing between them and the native merchants. Before closing I would draw the attention of members to a learned and lucid judgment delivered on the 21st instant by Sir Charles Sargent on the Appellate Side of the High Court concerning the responsibilities of agents through whom goods are ordered by local indentors. It will be found interesting and valuable by many of you and also by your constituents. I have to thank you for a patient hearing. By going over the work of the past half of the year now, my time and yours are saved six months hence, and it has the advantage of putting things before you while they are fresh in our recollection. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Gubbay moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 26.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE HAJEE MAHOMED OOSHAN MEMON.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Mankar, for an opposing creditor, stated that the insolvent, after filing his schedule in June last year, had absconded to Mecca, but was arrested under a warrant, and being brought here, had been placed in jail. His lordship, after some discussion, granted an interim order for a fortnight to enable the insolvent to reply to the allegations made against him by the opposing creditor.

RE VELLJEE KIRPAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, which was granted.

RE JAIRAM NARAYEN THACKER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of Bhanbai, a creditor, opposed the application, stating that only a partial settlement had been come to between the parties, and that insolvent had made a false entry to the effect that a payment of Rs. 400 made to her by him was in full settlement of her claim. Mr. Mankar said the opposing creditor had not correctly stated the facts. The insolvent filed his schedule on the 27th November last, but afterwards, at the suggestion of several friends, he undertook to settle with his creditors, paying the opposing creditor, Bhanbai, Rs. 400 in settlement of her claim, in the presence of Mr. Chattoorbhooj Morarjee and others, when a release was obtained. Before the learned counsel applied for a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition, Bhanbai sent an extraordinary letter, denying that her claim had been settled. Insolvent then went to the Small Causes Court for a settlement certificate, but as more than twenty-one days had elapsed, Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, refused his application. His lordship granted an interim order.

RE RAJA RAMA AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents were granted an interim order.

RE VENAYEK SUCCARAM KHARADAKUR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order. The application was granted, the extension of the intorim order being only for a month.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND THE SURAT FIRE.

IT may be remembered that at a meeting of the employes of the Locomotive and Carriage Department held in the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, on Tuesday, the 16th April 1889, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That this meeting greatly sympathizes with the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants of Surat caused by the disastrous fire of the 6th and 7th April 1889, which have destroyed upwards of 3,000 houses and caused an immense loss to the people. (2) That a subscription list be opened for receiving subscriptions from the employes of the Locomotive and Carriage Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel and elsewhere. (3) That a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions and forward the same to the "Surat Fire Relief Fund Committee" in Bombay.

In terms of the above resolutions, the committee succeeded in collecting subscriptions as under from the various branches of the Locomotive Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway both here and up-country, and the president, Mr. E. B. Carroll, sent to the Bombay General Committee Rs. 1,323-2:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loco. General Officers	222	8	0
Carriage Shop	214	11	0
Painting Shop	46	7	0
Saw Shop	23	4	0
Erecting Shop	136	10	0
Machine Shop	114	6	0
Boiler Shop	56	10	6
Foundry	54	6	0
Smithy	77	2	0
General Timekeeper's Office	10	0	0
Parel Running Shed	115	6	0
Bulsar Running Shed	95	0	0
Ahmedabad Running Shed	50	8	0
Carriage Examiner, Grant Road	30	6	0
Carriage Examiner, Dadur Junction	5	6	0
Carriage Examiner, Bulsar Junction	15	14	0
Carriage Examiner, Baroda Junction	15	1	6
Carriage Examiner, Ahmedabad Junc.	39	8	0
Total Rs....	1,323	2	0

In addition to the subscriptions already collected Messrs. H. A. Hormasjee and Khimjee Jeewa have each subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the fund, the latter subscribing Rs. 700 in his own name and Rs. 300 in that of his wife, Heerabai.

STORMS AT DIU.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Diu says:—The anxiety under which we were labouring owing to the scarcity of water was happily removed by the timely fall of rain, but we were much surprised to observe that it was accompanied with hailstones, some of them as large as betelnuts, which continued for about an hour. No such phenomenon has been seen here for many years past. On the 6th instant a terrible cyclone passed over Diu, uprooting and sweeping down in hundreds mango, cocoanut, and other trees and causing much damage to houses. The bazaars—Gogola and Brancavara—had their roofs blown away. The sea was furious, and the water rose to an unusual height, causing a serious breach in the wall of the fort, and carrying away a large quantity of beams and rafters, which were stowed on the beach. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 8,000 Fragments of wreckage of some vessels were strewn on the shore, and a country craft proceeding from Goa and bound to Dia, laden with country liquor, Europe spirits, and other articles, ivalued at about three thousand rupees, has not been heard of. It is believed that it has been caught by the cyclone and is lost.

THE EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS.

THE Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited, says a Simla telegram to a contemporary, have been compelled to suspend operations, the mills having been worked at a loss of Rs. 60,000 from the 1st July 1888 to the 30th April 1889. A circular has been issued to the shareholders calling a meeting with a view to the company going into liquidation at once. The company has a share capital of nine lakhs and a debenture capital of six lakhs, while there is due to banks on mortgages and to general creditors Rs. 3,67,000. The assets are:—Stock, Rs. 3,50,000; outstandings, Rs. 46,000; and value of buildings, plant and machinery, about thirteen lakhs—total seventeen lakhs approximately. The causes of suspension are said to be the great rise in the price of wool in India, delay in securing Government contracts, accidents to machinery, and disappointments in connection with skilled European workmen. Two liquidators will probably be appointed, and permission be sought to carry on the work until the unfinished cloth &c., have been completed.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered...	12 08	16 12	15 69	11 8
June 26, Wednesday...	5 0	3 90	3 70	...
Total...	17 08	20 02	19 39	11 8
Total of corresponding date last year.....	7 27	9 18	9 3	8 80

ACTORS stand well upon their dignity. At the weekly meeting of the unemployed among the gentlemen who fret fitful hours on the boards, Mr. Harris offered to give the out-of-work artists temporary engagements as supernumeraries at 20s, to 25s. a-week, which would, at any rate, prevent them from starving. The offer was rejected!

POONA HORSE SHOW.

A MEETING was held at the Council Hall on the 20th instant in connection with the Annual Horse Show, Mr. W. H. Propert, Commissioner, N. D., in the chair. We regret to hear, however, writes the *Poona Observer*, that for want of funds it is more than probable there will be no Horse Show this year, Government having withdrawn its grant, owing perhaps to financial difficulties. When the Horse Show was first inaugurated Government gave Rs. 5,000 annually, but the grant was afterwards reduced to Rs. 3,500; this year, however, Government has declined to give anything at all. The public subscriptions amount to only about Rs. 2,000, out of which Rs. 1,000 is expended in raising the temporary sheds used for the accommodation of the horses, leaving only Rs. 1,000 for prizes. We understand that the Committee contemplate making an appeal to Government, asking it to reconsider its decision and to make the usual grant. Should the appeal be unsuccessful, the idea of holding the annual Horse Show in the capital of the Deccan will most probably have to be abandoned, for this year at least, and possibly for ever.

THE BURMESE OIL WELLS.

DEFINITE information regarding the petroleum beds of Upper Burma is published in last Saturday's *Burma Gazette*, which contains the detailed account of an elaborate survey by Dr. Fritz Noetling of the Geological Survey. The oil wells of Yenangyoung, or more properly Twingoung and Beme, writes a contemporary, have long been famous, but hitherto there has been the greatest discrepancy in the various accounts of their number and productiveness. Dr. Noetling shows that while the *Times* was talking rather "tall" when it spoke of the annexation of Burma having made Britain a petroleum power, the view of Mr. Grattan Geary, who visited the wells three years ago and put their number at 350 and the production at one lakh and forty thousand viss per month (a viss is about a gallon), was altogether too gloomy. The field at present contains 524 wells, but of these only 281 are productive; and Dr. Noetling estimates the daily yield to be at the very least 15,000 viss, or 450,000 viss a month, a remarkable confirmation of the estimate of Major Storrer, published in 1871, which put it at 4 lakhs of viss a month. The output, however, is nothing to what it might be with proper methods and appliances. The oil-bearing strata consist of soft sandstone, which the Burman with his primitive tools digs through at a great expenditure of time and labour. In no case does he get lower than 310 feet, leaving nearly 100 feet of the oil-bearing stone, the richest portion of the field, wholly untouched. Under other conditions Dr. Noetling estimates that the production might be raised to 50,000 viss a day. This gives 18¼ million viss a year, or about half the total importation of both Russian and American oil in 1887-88. Why, with such a capacity in the oil fields of Upper Burma alone, Dr. Noetling should think it necessary to "deprecate strongly" the "wild idea about beating or competing with American or Russian oil," is hard to see. At all events, with such possibilities as he hints at and with native owners of productive wells even now, despite unscientific methods of working, realising 23 per cent. on the capital invested, it is obvious the Yenangyoung oil fields contain a vast amount of undeveloped wealth. Talking, by the way, of petroleum, we notice in the report of a joint-stock company, engaged in the exploitation of petroleum in Arakan, that one of the chief causes of the failure which has hitherto attended its operations, is a rule of the Government of Burma that no new well shall be sunk within a radius of 300 feet from any existing well. The consequence is that, though several wells have become exhausted, the company is not allowed to sink others close by, though it is believed that in some cases a new flow could be struck at a distance of a few feet. In his report on the Yenangyoung wells, for instance, Dr. Noetling speaks of two wells sunk within a few feet of each other, one of which yields only 50 viss a day, while the other, though not so deep, yields 450. Where, Government is supposed to be eager for the development of private enterprise and the investment of private capital, a more perverse rule could not be imagined, and as the Local Government has declined to move in the matter, it is to be hoped the Government of India will do so.

FROM LAHORE TO SIMLA.

THE so-called "acceleration" of the railway service between Lahore and Simla is idiomatically described by a correspondent as "the thinnest fraud out"; and according to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from the point of view of the traveller between these two places, the description is accurate. Formerly one left Umballa between four and five a.m., and the journey to Simla,—a particularly fatiguing and arduous one,—was accomplished by five or six in the evening. Now, if the traveller is bent on getting through in the day, he must descend at the Umballa city station, forego the pleasant cup of tea and slice of toast, and by dint of urging the driver to sound his bugle loudly when nearing the changing stages and hurrying up the torpid horse-keepers, he may arrive at Kalka by noon. The Post Office chuprassis, when they come to beg for *bakshish*, will assure him that, unless he is off at once, it will be impossible for him to get through, and that he must pay Rs. 5 extra for a night's halt at Solon or Khyraghat. So instead of a comfortable meal and leisurely ablutions, he snatches a hasty mouthful and, Mazeppa-like, again he urges on his mad career. If, on nearing Khyraghat, he thinks of changing his mind and resting his stiffened limbs there for the night, the coachman warns him that, instead of Rs. 5, he will be charged Rs. 20 for the delay; so, although sore and shaken, he resigns himself to counting the milestones of the last ineffably tedious twenty miles, and he arrives at Simla about 8-15. On returning to Lahore, matters are made worse, for the train leaves Umballa northwards at seven in the evening. The booking clerks at the Post Office, Simla, seem to have instructions to say that it is impossible to get through in the day, and the halting charge of Rs. 5 is doubtless a substantial addition to the revenue. If the traveller can leave by five in the morning, he may succeed in arriving at the Umballa station just in time to catch the train. But it is a hazardous undertaking, and if he is wise he will resign himself to leaving Simla in the afternoon, halting a night at Solon, where the accomodation is by no means bad; and, coming down easily, he will have time for a comfortable meal at Umballa before his train leaves. But it is not only the traveller between Lahore and Simla who is inconvenienced by the new arrangement. Passengers from Peshawar and the North are detained at Lahore during three of the hottest hours of the day. The sole gain of this detention of a so-called mail train is that Simla posts its outward and homeward letters an hour or two later, and that it receives its letters from Europe and the South an hour or two earlier. The same result, surely, could be gained without cutting Lahore off from Simla, and without removing it, in a postal sense, five hundred miles further away. Letters from Lahore and the North are now delivered in Simla many hours later than before. The truth of the matter seems to be that the Post Office, anxious to please Olympus, to whose denizens—and not very many of them—an hour or two more for writing mail letters seem to be a great advantage, have persuaded Government to dictate an arrangement which is an inconvenience to the Railway traffic, a source of delay and confusion to the postal connection between Simla and Northern India, and of misery and discomfort to the traveller—all of which are purely unnecessary. For there can be no doubt that the trivial advantages secured to Simla officials by the new derangement could be obtained without any of the drawbacks enumerated.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended 15th inst. there were 189 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 165 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·8 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 14 from cholera, 45 from fevers, 29 from tetanus, and 1 from causes not specified. The deaths were thus classified:—1 Non Asiatic; 5 Mixed Races; 130 Hindus; 50 Mahomedans; and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th June was 189 against 165 and 194 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 13. There were 14 deaths from cholera against 19 and 85 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There was one death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 47 and 18 respectively, against 52 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·7 per mille per annum, against 19·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

"TRUTH" ON THE DUFFERIN BANQUET.

FROM the point of view of civic hospitality and pageantry, writes *Truth*, the banquet given at the Mansion House to Lord Dufferin on May 29, was a splendid success; as an oratorical display, it was a dismal failure. Let the success be mentioned first. The invitation-cards bore the admonition, "uniform or full dress;" and the result was a glittering gathering of diplomatic, military and naval uniforms, with grand cordons, stars, and ribbons galore. Black velvet Levée dress was plentiful among the civic magnates; many highly-respectable stock-brokers, bank-managers, and "business men" generally looked far more gorgeous than field-marshals, in their flaming panoply as Deputy-Lieutenants; the Lord Mayor wore his gold robe and chain of office; and Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like the city Marshal. Add to all these pomps and vanities a dazzling array of gold and silver plate, a table radiant with floral treasures from Buck's in Covent-garden; a really tasteful dinner and excellent wine with cigars at an early stage of the speech-making, and some idea will be afforded of what was really a very handsome and imposing spectacle. If the Lord Mayor had only a body-guard—say turtle-eaters instead of beef-eaters—Royalty would be nowhere in comparison with the City splendours. The after-dinner speechifying was disappointing, less in its manner than in its matter. All that Lord Mayor Whitehead (who is a good Liberal, and took care not to hide the light of his Liberalism under a Tory bushel) could do did not amount to more than a bland re-echoing of the elaborate and prosy eulogy on Lord Dufferin which the City Chamberlain had pronounced in the afternoon, on the presentation of the freedom of the City to the whilom Governor-General of India. Indeed, the Lord Mayor so very frequently referred to what "the Chamberlain" had said, that one expected him at last to cut matters short by saying "Ditto to Mr. Burke." Lord Dufferin, in his long and elaborate harangue in response to the toast of his health, was singularly infelicitous. He looked nervous and careworn to begin with; and I am sorry to hear that, since the dinner, he has been indisposed. His speech was mainly devoted to a cut-and-dried enumeration of the officials, civil and military, who, according to him, had done good service to their country in India during his Viceroyalty. One began, at last, to be reminded of the catalogue of the ships in Homer. However, everybody was praised, from Sir Frederick Roberts down to a Mr. "Simplin," or "Simplins." "Simplin" is Anglo-Bengalee for champagne, and some of the guests seemed to hint that the noble Marquis was praising Dry Monopole instead of an estimable covenanted Indian civilian. The disappointment felt by the company was all the keener for the circumstance that Lord Dufferin can, when he chooses, be a most brilliant, epigrammatic, and almost eloquent after-dinner speaker. After he had sat down, many more speeches even drearier were delivered by noble and official persons. The reporter in the great case of "Straddling *versus* Styles," quoted in law-French by Pope, concludes with, "Je heard no more, parceque je fell asleep sur mon banc." A considerable section of the guests at the Mansion House, while they did not exactly fall asleep in their chairs, cautiously slid out of the Egyptian Hall and enjoyed cigars and quiet chat and chaff in the spacious vestibule, while the prosy oratory was only audible like the plapping of water from a distant cistern.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

A BERLIN telegram of May 31 from the correspondent of the *Times* said:—It is rumoured from Zanzibar that small-pox in a rather virulent form has broken out among the black troops of Captain Wissmann, Somalis and others, greatly interfering with the plans of the imperial commissary, and that he has telegraphed home for more doctors.

Another despatch, dated June 2, from the same correspondent, however, adds:—In official circles in Berlin nothing is known in confirmation of the rumour that an epidemic of small-pox has broken out among the native levies of Captain Wissmann, and the origin of the rumour is ascribed to the single fact that the imperial commissary telegraphed home for an assistant doctor, his chief one having been wounded in the late engagement with Bushiri.

A Reuter telegram from Zanzibar, of June 2, says:—The Sultan to-day paid a State visit to Mr. G. Portal, the Acting British Consul-General here. Dr. Peters and Captain Wissmann are now both at Bagamoyo. The German Imperial Commissioner has declared war against the Arabs on the coast from Tanga to Lindi. A number of Dr. Peter's Somali porters are returning to Aden owing to sickness. The German barque Amanta Elizabeth, which arrived here three months ago with stores of arms and powder, has been compelled to take her cargo back to Germany, in consequence of the energetic protests made by Mr. Portal against the stores being landed.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* writes on June 2:—The German authorities have proclaimed active hostilities against the insurgents north of Bagamoyo. The Boadicea, Griffon, and Pigeon are here, with the Italian *staffetta Rapido*.

In a later despatch (June 5) the same correspondent adds:—Captain Wissmann will attack Saadani to-morrow, and if he is successful it is expected that Pangani will capitulate. Bushiri has now no force, and many Arabs who were formally on his side have come to Zanzibar. Mr. Portal has gone in the Boadicea to visit Mombasa.

The *Cologne Gazette* has raised a shrill cry of alarm about the annexationist intentions of England, or at least English trading companies, in East Africa, as lately set forth in the *Times*. But such a cry, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, ought only to spur the companies in question on to execute their schemes without the slightest loss of time.

THE IMPERIAL COMPANY.

The first general meeting of the founders of the Imperial British East Africa Company was held at the offices in Pall Mall yesterday, Sir William Mackinnon presiding. The report of the directors expressed great satisfaction at the settlement which had been effected by Mr. Mackenzie of the vexed question of domestic slavery. For the liberation of the 1,422 men, women, and children who had taken refuge at the missions, £3,372 had been paid to the Arabs, and towards this sum the Government had contributed £300, and the Church Missionary and other missionary societies £1,200. Caravans had penetrated without hindrance 250 miles from the coast, and has succeeded in bringing back sufficient ivory to meet all its expenses. A road suitable for baggage animals had been constructed from Mombasa to Inbungo, a distance of fifty miles, and other trade routes were in course of construction. Sir William Mackinnon, in moving the adoption of the report, said that Mr. Mackenzie had, in face of great difficulties arising from disturbances in the German sphere of action, successfully carried out the objects of his journey to Mombasa. It was not contemplated to embark in any great commercial operation for the present. Their first work would be to settle the country assigned to the company and to develop their organisation. The time had now arrived when the public should be invited to participate in the work of the company. Probably they would be invited to subscribe, say three-quarters of a million. It was not proposed to spend much money at once; but a short line of railway into the interior should be undertaken. A number of small German companies had harassed them considerably, but the conflicting claims were now under arbitration, and he trusted that the decision of the arbitrators would be respected. The company had chosen their flags and their motto; the latter was "Light and Liberty," and their policy would be worthy of it. Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, who inaugurated the company's operations in Africa, said he felt absolute confidence in the undertaking. He denounced the systematic misrepresentation of the Arab in Africa. Many of the chiefs were, he said, as high-minded and, in their way, as highly cultured as any gentleman in England. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to Sir William Mackinnon concluded the proceedings.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 21st inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	7 55	Deolalee	1 82
Raveri	5 26	Ghoti	5 10
Nimbora	6 10	Nargaon	3 34
Bhadli	3 33	Warrengaon	6 75
Julgaon	3 56	Hoodgi	2 23
Sirsoli	1 96	Mohol	2 91
Mhasawad	2 82	Madha	3 0
Maheji	3 20	Barsi Road	2 90
Pachora	6 73	Keim	0 60
Kasgaon	7 40	Jehur	1 72
Naidongri	4 76	Pomalwari	2 60
Challisgaon	2 75	Dexal	0 72
Nandgaon	3 35	Lanowli	13 82
Munmar	1 5	Dhond	1 26
Lassalgaon	0 52	Talegaon	4 37
Nassick	1 40		

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

IN the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday, the 5th inst., the case of Cathcart *v.* Cathcart, was heard. The petitioner was Mrs. Mary Cathcart, a lady of means, who appeared to conduct her case in person. She had filed a petition for divorce, but when the case was called on she stated that she simply wanted to ask the Court for a decree of judicial separation on the ground of her husband's cruelty. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the respondent.

The petitioner stated on oath that she was married to her husband, Mr James Taylor Cathcart, on the 20th July, 1887, at St Mary's Church, Marylebone. Her husband was a squire's son. She complained of cruelty on his part on the night of the 21st August 1888. Between two and three o'clock after midnight, she said, her husband dragged her out of the house and put her into a carriage. She was in a desperate fear, as he had threatened to treat her like Mrs. Weldon. He said something to her about some papers tending to incriminate another person. She had left him on the 23rd September 1887. When he seized her, her finger was hurt, but that was a trifle. This happened at Ashbourne, and she was taken to her home at Wooton Grange or Park, Ashbourne.

His Lordship: Is there any other act of cruelty?

Petitioner: There was a doctor run in.

His Lordship: Run in; that is a sporting phrase. (Laughter.)

Petitioner explained that the doctor was fetched in to run her off like Mrs. Weldon.

His Lordship said he did not know the history of Mrs. Weldon.

Petitioner went on to say that she was in continual fear from her husband and her trustees. She understood that they wanted to ship her off to sea.

His Lordship: What was your husband's general treatment?

Petitioner: He was not unkind personally. She added that she was in dread of her husband and her trustees lest she should be taken to an asylum. Replying to the Judge (Mr Justice Butt), she said that she had no evidence to offer against her husband of adultery. His Lordship asked why petitioner had not obtained legal assistance. Petitioner said she had asked Sir Arnold White if he was strong enough to come to undertake her case. She had also been to Mr George Lewis.

His Lordship: Was not he strong enough? (Laughter.)

Petitioner: Well, my Lord, I was a soft fool when I went there. She added that she had originally employed another firm of solicitors.

Mr. Inderwick (to petitioner): The person backing your husband up, I think, was the Home Secretary?

His Lordship: The case assumes a singular sporting aspect; perhaps it is the day. (Laughter.) There is somebody backing the husband, and then there is running in the doctor. (Laughter.) Replying to Mr. Inderwick, petitioner said that Wooton Lodge, which belonged to her, was a large property, and was in South Staffordshire. It is worth about £3,000 or £4,000 a year? Q.—Your husband has been living at a place in Scotland? A.—Yes, at Pitcairlie. We were married in July, and separated in September. Q.—You left him in Scotland and came to England? A.—I went to Edinburgh and afterwards came to London. I thought it was the safest. In 1888 I wrote a number of letters and post-cards. Q.—Were you under the impression that fraud had been committed by your trustees? A.—Yes; I am still. Q.—Captain Prescott is one of them? A.—Yes; he is my uncle. Colonel Saunders and Sir Charles Adams are the others. Q.—Did you go before the Magistrates at Skipton for a warrant against your trustees? A.—Yes, it was about the time of the Leeds Assizes, in July 1888. There were three or four Magistrates on the bench, and they refused the warrant. Q.—Did you tell the Magistrates that you were afraid of being poisoned? A.—I did not. I should not be such a fool, because you must prove a thing before you assert it. What I probably said was that I was afraid of being put away in some shape or form, as I was afterwards.

His Lordship (laughing): As you were afterwards.

Petitioner—Yes; I was run in.

His Lordship: Run in again. (Laughter.)

Petitioner said that she meant that her husband applied to a doctor in the dead of the night, and the intention was to run her in. In reply to Mr. Inderwick she admitted that she had sent a post-card to a person named Sarah Gaston, saying, "I now know why you and others acted so desperately for Mr. Cathcart and my family, because my settlements are criminal frauds and waste paper, but I have escaped being poisoned so far." She also admitted having written to the gardener stating that many times she had been "attempted to be poisoned, but since I have shown I thoroughly found them out I have been less molested." When her husband came to her at Ashbourne he brought a nurse and a man. She had been taken ill with fright at the Green Man Inn. While she was in bed the chambermaid knocked at her door. She opened it, and Mr. Cathcart came in and forced her to go back to Wootton. Q.—Were you under the impression that you were drugged every night? A.—There was one bottle taken to a doctor in the neighbourhood to analyse. He tasted it and spat it out, and said, "What on earth have I been given." Q.—Were you under the impression that you were being drugged? A.—I do not say that as a fact, but I saw a little instrument put to my nose by the nurse, and my impression was to fly at the woman's throat, but as I am only five feet and she is not far short of six. I should have had no chance. My husband was then in Scotland. Q.—Did you telegraph to your husband, "Is it by your orders I am to be drugged every night—you profit most by my death?" A.—Yes; I referred to the little machine that was put to my nose.

Ann Brown, servant at the Green Man, Ashbourne, was called, and, in reply to the petitioner, stated that Mr. Cathcart had accompanied her to the petitioner's bed-room on the occasion referred to. Petitioner ran out, and Mr. Cathcart took hold of her and put her back in the room. She did not see any violence on his part. That happened between one and two o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Hugh M'Lean, surgeon, of Ashbourne, spoke to Mr. Cathcart having called him up on the morning of the 22nd August, and asked his opinion as to the desirability of taking Mrs. Cathcart away from the inn. He did not mention anything about putting her in an asylum.

Several other witnesses were examined. One of them produced letters which the petitioner had written, and which she said showed that she was not a lunatic; and another spoke to the petitioner having sent for the chief constable from Stafford for police protection, which the witness said, was not considered necessary.

Mr. Inderwick said the charges against his client had been withdrawn, and the only question now was whether there had been cruelty.

His Lordship: Well there is no evidence.

Mr. Inderwick: I desire to say on my client's behalf that he has acted on the advice of medical men and his solicitors.

His Lordship: There is no real evidence. The only evidence as to violence is this lady's herself, and it is totally uncorroborated. I must dismiss the petition, with costs.

Petitioner asked his Lordship for protection.

His Lordship informed her she had made out no case, and advised her to consult a solicitor.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 24th June 1889:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Songad. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Chuda. In. ct.	Chital. In. ct.	Ietpur. In. ct.
Previously reported.	1 27	0 54	0 62	1 2	1 22	0 67
On the 24th June						0 10
Total up to date...	1 27	0 54	0 62	1 2	1 22	0 77

THIS is the effect of the Drunkards' Law just passed in Minnesota: "Whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drinking intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and upon conviction shall be punished as follows:—For the first offence a fine of not less than 10 dls. nor more than 40 dls., or by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 40 days; for the second offence by imprisonment for not less than 30 and not more than 60 days, or by a fine of not less than 20 dls. nor more than 50 dls.; for the third and all subsequent offences by imprisonment of not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days."

THE London Correspondent of a Manchester contemporary says an interesting Belgravian romance has just come to light. As the result of a long search for the next-of-kin to the

SPORTING NOTES.

It is exactly seventy years ago since a Duke of Portland won the Derby—that is before last year's Derby. This was the fourth Duke, his horse, Tiresias, winning in 1819. In that race Tiresias beat Sultan and other good horses; but he failed to get any animal of merit at the stud. This was a great disappointment, and his Grace could never be persuaded that the stallion would not one day be the sire of a really good horse, and, in this belief, continued to breed from him till it became proverbial at the leading meetings that the "long-tails" (which his Grace desired all horses should wear) were tailed off in each of their races.

His Grace, the old racing Duke of Portland, spent much time at Newmarket during the racing season. Between the meeting he was greatly interested in watching the training and management of his horses. He would spend much time with them, both when at exercise and when in the stable. During race week it was the Duke's custom to ride upon the Heath mounted on one of his favourite black long tail cobs, with high trotting action. He would attend the saddling for each race and then trot off to his post at the stand, which was erected upon a waggon.

The fourth Duke of Portland was in the habit of wearing a blue coat, with gilt Jockey Club buttons, top-boots, and "leather breeches." In this dress he would walk, when it rained, from the flat into the town, his servant leading his cob behind him. It was one of his Grace's customs not to ride in a shower, preferring to get drenched to riding on horseback in one. This habit was remarked upon, for on such occasions the Duke returned to Newmarket long after the other visitors.

The fifth, or rather the late, Duke of Portland, never took much interest in the turf. Mr. Kent tells us in his notes on "Welbeck and its Stud," that the last Duke, when the Marquis of Tichfield, took some pleasure in the stud of his brother the late Lord George Bentinck, and he was by no means a novice in estimating its strength. He would make a thorough inspection of the horses when they were stopping at Harcourt House, on their way to meet engagements. His Grace hardly ever failed to do this. This was a departure from his usual habits, as the fifth Duke never left the house, or would see any one.

It was lucky that there was not a nasty accident in the race for the Derby. Six furlongs from home Gay Hampton swerved across his horses and struck into Clover, who cannoned against El Dorado. This *melee* had the effect of causing T. Cannon to lose his right stirrup, which he never regained throughout the race. Despite this disadvantage the Danebury horseman managed to beat Pioneer in the last few strides and gain third place.

T. Loates, who rode Donovan to victory in the Derby at Epsom, had not previously had a mount in the race, and was thus able at the first time of asking to secure the honour coveted by every jockey. A similar experience was that of Robinson, who had never ridden in the Doncaster St. Leger until he steered Kilwarlin to victory in 1887.

The Duke of Portland has now won the Derby two years in succession, and has thus followed the example set by the late Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Bowes, the first-named of whom was successful with Beadsman and Musjid in 1858 and 1859, and the latter with Daniel O'Rourke and West Australian in 1852 and 1853 respectively.

Lord Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, is a well-known racing man. He is the nephew of the late Earl of Zetland, the owner of Voltigeur, who won the Derby in 1850. A rare fund of anecdote can be told about "Volti" and his Epsom victory, about Robert Hill, of Job Marson, about the great match with the Flying Dutchman, about Mr. Williamson, and many more men and things connected with Aske Hall.

The present Earl is a well-known supporter of both the Chase and the Turf. On the death of the late Earl in 1873 his stud was brought to the hammer, and then Lord Lonsdale gave £1,650 for King Lud, who was repurchased ten years later by the present Lord Zetland for 6,000gs. Hadrada was one of the first horses of ability that carried the white and red spots, and then Spiegelschiff, Flotsam, Ellangowan, and others assisted to pay his training bill. At one time Macmahon belonged to Lord Zetland, and of late years Panzerschiff, Caerlaverock, Grey Friars, and others belonged to this popular owner.

Lord Zetland was made a member of the Jockey Club in 1875, and he has always been a constant supporter of the Turf Senate. He is by no means a heavy better, running his horses more for honour than for profit. In addition, he is a great supporter of hunting. At one time he was the master of the Hurworth Hounds, whose country lies between the rivers Swale and Wear, whilst the Tees runs through the middle of it. It holds a capital scent, is a fine country, and is noted for its strong wild foxes.

Lord James Douglas speaks out plainly in reference to the Jockey Club notice warning him off the turf. Writing to this morning's *Sportsman*, he says:—In the years 1877, 1878, and 1879 I paid over £23,000 which I had lost on the turf. The amount for which I am warned off is stated to be under £500, but in reality is some £4,765. This is a debt of nine years' standing. I was making arrangements to pay it; now I shall not trouble myself. I have to thank the Jockey Club for saving me such a large sum. It seems to me rather curious that after nine years such action should be taken.

Lord James Edward Sholto Douglas is the fourth son of the late, and brother of the present, Marquis of Queensberry. He was born May 25, 1855, and married, in September, 1888, Martha Lucy, the widow of —Hennessey, Esq. The present Marquis of Queensberry is also well known in the sporting world. The second brother, Lord Francis William Bouverie, who was born 8th February, 1847, was killed on July 14, 1865, by an accidental fall over a precipice in descending Mount Cervin, or the Matterhorn, Switzerland, Lord James Douglas's twin sister is Lady Florence, the wife of Sir Beaumont Dixie, Bart.

Mr. William Day has an excellent article on "Turf Reform" in this month's *Fortnighly Review*, and amongst other remarks he says, "One of the plague-spots of racing is assuredly the 'selling plate.' Races of this kind have been for years past nothing else than a medium of investment for inveterate and desperate gamblers. Such men may enter a horse worth £1,000 or more to be sold for £50, then back him to win £4,000 or £5,000, and eventually buy him back for a small advance on the selling price. There is no fear of losing the horse, for few trainers, jockeys, or owners would care to displease a great man on the Turf by refusing to comply with his desires in such a case or by opposing him in regard to the repurchase."

In commenting thus Mr. Day hits the right nail on the head, and I need not illustrate the case better than by alluding to the race that Scotch Earl won at Newmarket on the Newmarket Stakes day. This contest was worth 100 guineas only. Mr. Abington entered his colt that had cost him 400 guineas as a yearling, to be sold for £200 only. It is said that his commission of Scotch Earl was £5,000. At auction the winner realised 1,600gs., the purchaser being Captain Machell, who had run second with Lady Careless. I wonder what Mr. Abington would have been able to have bought his horse in for, but that a powerful turfite like Captain Machell finished second? I also wonder, if Lady Careless had won, who would have had the temerity to bid heavily in opposition to her owner's wishes.

Selling races were originally instituted to give a chance to indifferent horses, such as were not competent to win any other sort of race of more consequence, except, it may be, a small handicap. Lord Cadogan has seen the mischief of them, and in an article he wrote some years back on "The State of the Turf," said what he could towards advocating a total change in the regulations regarding them, but without any effect. For so long as there are members of the Jockey Club who will patronise such races—as it is well known there are—so long will they remain in existence to be a perpetual incitement to the "plunger," and a source of injury to the best interests of the turf.

"Charlie" Head, the bookmaker (says "Atlas" in the *World*), who was originally a private in one of the Line regiments, had been one of the leviathans of the ring for many years, but like most members of ring, he began in a very small way, betting in "dollars" outside, and not being above asking for his money twice over. But he had a ready tongue and an equally ready head for figures, so he lived to be a great man in the ring and a patron of the drama, and when he died was spoken of in the sporting papers as much respected. The *Times* records the death of "Charles Head, Esq.," and nobody laughs. But still, it is very funny.

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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always scrutinise your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon mens a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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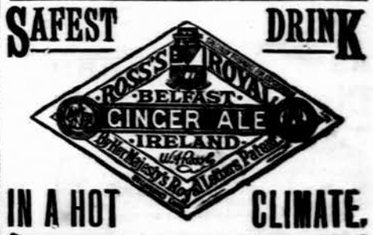

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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Mr. WILLIAM HOWES, Civil Engineer, 68, Red Lion Street, High Holborn, W.C., was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years. Sometimes his hands swelled to twice their natural size; his joints were so stiff that he could not walk, and his feet so sore that he could not bear any weight on them. Nothing relieved him till he applied St. Jacobs Oil. The result was marvellous. Before using the contents of two bottles all pain left him, and he is now in perfect health.

Mr. C. H. PALMER, Secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, says:—"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in my face and head, and rheumatism in my limbs. After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which completely removed every trace of pain."

Mr. EDWARD PETERSON, Electric Light Engineer, of 36, Whetstone Park, W.C., says:—"There can be no two opinions respecting the value of St. Jacobs Oil as a rheumatic remedy. I was completely used up with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders; a few rubbings with that famous Oil drove all pain away."

Mr. HENRY J. BARLOW, of 4, Staples Inn Buildings, Holborn Bars, W.C., says:—"I had rheumatism in my feet and legs, which became so bad that I was hardly able to walk. St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain and completely cured me."

Mr. J. CLARK, of 21, South Island Place, Brixton Road, London, S.W., writes:—"Although I was not able to rise from a sitting position without the aid of a chair, I was able to stand and walk after the application of St. Jacobs Oil."

Mr. J. WILKINSON, 88, Bentham Road, South Hackney, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain, and brought about an effectual cure.

Exactly like this is the Only Genuine.
Remember this and do not buy any other
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Dorborn Co.
The St. Jacobs Oil bottle is put up only in this form
Look also for the Signature of Ye Charles A. Vogeler Co.
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Mrs. WOLFSBERGER, Matron of the Moore Street Home for Poor, Crippled, and Orphan Boys, 17, Queen Street, Edgware Road, N.W., says that "St. Jacobs Oil has been used in the Home, and that it is powerful in relieving neuralgia and genera rheumatism."

Mr. C. CARTWRIGHT, of No. 7, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, W.C., writes:—"Having for a number of years been a great sufferer from rheumatism in the limbs, I used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me directly, after other remedies had signally failed."

HENRY and ANN BRIGHT, Hon. Superintendents of the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say that "St. Jacobs Oil has proved itself unfailing; that rheumatism and neuralgia have, in every case, been removed by using the Oil—and many old ladies, some of them ninety years old, instead of tossing about in agony, now enjoy good nights rest through its influence."

Mr. M. PRICE, of 11, Tabernacle Square, Finsbury, E.C., says:—"My wrist, that I had strained two years before, and which had given me pain without intermission, yielded like magic to the application of St. Jacobs Oil."

ROBERT GEORGE WATTS, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., of Albion House, Quadrant Road, Canonbury, N., writes:—"I cannot refrain from testifying to the very great efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in all cases of chronic rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia."

FACTS.—*The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnesses. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine but that ST JACOBS OIL relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests on invalids in hospitals and elsewhere, it received Six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot.*

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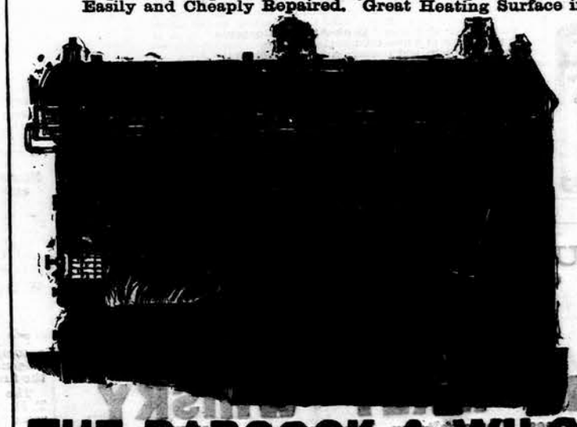

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